THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 82.—VOL. II. LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842. PRICE 6*d*.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

REPRODUCTION.

IN our last paper we noticed the steady growth and permanency of religious institutions under the voluntary principle. The view we then took of the subject was general, embracing the whole field of its history in this empire. Here, so far at least as argument is concerned, we might, without exposing ourselves to the charge of unwarrantable haste, have turned aside to contemplate other aspects of the principle. None could, with reason, have blamed us if, satisfied with a comprehensive glance, we had struck into new paths of illustration, and hurried forward to visit an entirely distinct region of thought. But we purpose to linger in this district yet a little longer. There are minuter beauties deserving of a passing notice. The reproductive energy of the voluntary principle, the results of which, on a grand scale, have already engaged attention, is worth a separate examination, and, with the leave of our readers, shall have it. The matter will not detain them long, and it will repay curiosity.

Physiologists are wont to dwell with interest, and to expatiate with more than common animation, on the exquisitely simple, varied, and effectual provisions made by nature for the reproduction of life, whether vegetable or animal. The contrivances which secure to the meanest plant a perpetuation of the species—the modes in which seed is scattered upon the surface of the soil—the unconscious concurrence of the most unlikely agents in carrying out, in this matter, the intentions of the Creator—display proofs of design so numerous, so striking, as to force conviction upon the most reluctant mind. Not less wonderful, however, are the analogous provisions of the moral world. Less observed, unquestionably they are, but not less observable. Christian truth, embodied in distinct, organised associations, depends for reproduction upon laws as multiform and as certain as those which compass the perpetuity of species in the natural world. Plant a religious community where you will, on the voluntary principle, and you may mark how all its tendencies conspire to multiply itself. There may be situations, it is true, in which these tendencies are nipped and blighted—in which they never reach a maturity of development—and this is emphatically true of voluntary churches planted under the shade of an establishment. But the frustration of a law by external circumstances must not be held to destroy the law itself. Ordinarily, you will see such a community surrounded on every hand by little offsets. Germs of future societies will be carried in all directions, often by the most unlooked-for agents. Influences as natural as they are various will operate upon them, and gradually ripen them. Simple religious zeal, emulation, love of independence, the interest one takes in watching the growth of what his own hands have planted—a thousand subtle motives will be brought into play to give effect to the impulses of the voluntary principle.

So potent, indeed, is this law of reproduction, that oftentimes it is attended with inconvenient results. The complaint, in our own country, is frequent and loud, that so numerous are the offsets in certain instances as to weaken the parent stem; and every one must have observed that when, perchance, unkindly events have bruised or cut down a voluntary religious association in one place, it usually happens, as in the case of certain vegetables, that the stock, useless now for any other purpose, puts forth, not a single and vigorous plant, but a number of small sprouts, none of which can sustain itself in distinct independence. This is very commonly regarded as matter of regret, and in some points of view it appears extremely undesirable. Yet even this inconvenience has its compensatory result. It is thus that Christianity becomes refracted, and its light, in somewhat diminished brilliancy, it may be, but still cheering and salutary, diffuses itself in all directions, and reaches nooks and corners of society which else would have remained in darkness. It is thus, too, that voluntary effort comes under obligation to put out its most earnest energies, and thereby becomes familiar with its own strength. The evil, if in reality it be one, is temporary—the advantage is lasting. Possibly, some such check as this is needed to break in upon somewhat mistaken modes of thought, and to disturb fallacious standards of judgment. We are very apt to judge of the value of religious mechanism by the respectability of its appearance; and too often, in our anxiety to make a fair show to the world, we are more intent upon aggregation than upon diffusion. Spiritual means, in such cases, run too much into one magnificent pool, draining a whole neighbourhood of needed moisture. It is not certain that a breach in its banks is really, in the long run, a thing to be deprecated—for, although much may be lost in respect of outward show, much may be gained in respect of practical advantage. Be this, however, as it may, the very inconvenience complained of illustrates the reproductive energy of the voluntary principle, and proves that the laws of its own being tend in every instance to secure its perpetuity.

In estimating the reproductive energy of the voluntary principle, it is to be borne in mind that the *data* furnished by our own country are exceedingly defective. Adventitious circumstances have operated with fatally successful power to check its native tendencies. A system of nominal religious means, sustained by the state, covers the soil, serving not merely to occupy the space in which religious willinghood would else flourish, but greatly to weaken its sense of obligation. Were the country thrown entirely upon the resources of this principle; were its efforts not repelled by state-paid ecclesiastics, and political magnates, as obtrusive and mischievous; were it but duly cherished and tended, as assuredly it would be, if between it and downright heathenism there lay no choice, it would multiply means with a rapidity wholly unexpected. That its energies are not exhausted, but crippled only, is sufficiently apparent from the vigour with which it acts, even within the pale of the establishment; and all our associations for the diffusion of Christianity abroad, testify to the strength of that law by which it seeks to multiply itself. But to witness its triumphs, we must go elsewhere. Contemporaneously with the birth of every social community in the new world, in free America, may be observed an adequate provision of spiritual means. Upon the edifices consecrated to divine worship, appear the polished tokens of a lavish liberality—and neither in their learning, their respectability, nor their piety, are transatlantic ministers a whit behind those of any European country.

Were it possible to trace, in detail, the history of voluntary churches in this empire, we have no manner of doubt that the original nonconforming societies would be found to have produced offsets, more or less numerous, precisely in the proportion of the density of the ecclesiastical atmosphere with which they had to contend. It is notorious, that the most spiritually destitute, morally brutalised, and intellectually stolid districts of the kingdom, are those in which the establishment is all but omnipotent. These are now the quarters to which we are directed for proof, that where religion is most wanted, the voluntary principle is least effective. Granted that it is so, in the special instances here alluded to, it then remains to inquire, what are the circumstances to which the anomaly is to be referred? Let the cases be fairly examined, and it will be found, almost without exception, that the soil is so trodden down by state ecclesiasticism, as to prevent the fair development of the principle we advocate. Where the seats of our squirearchy most thickly stud the land, where village spires are most numerous, and clerical magistrates most abound, there, usually, ignorance and demoralisation will be most marked; and there, voluntary zeal finds it most difficult to get a footing. The same influence which produces the evil, prevents the good; and the consequences of aristocratic vices and state-church intolerance, are unblushingly cited as proving the impotence of Christian willinghood.

A vestry meeting was held last week at Beccles, for the purpose of raising a church-rate of 2d in the pound, which rate was proposed by the churchwarden, and seconded. An amendment was then put, that the money wanted should be raised by voluntary contribution, and a person was willing to undertake to guarantee the raising a sufficient sum upon that plan. Nothing, however, would do but a rate of the above sum. This was strongly opposed, and the show of hands was decidedly against a rate. A poll was then demanded, the result of which was as follows:—For a rate, 224; against a rate, 169; majority, 55.

A church-rate of 2d. in the pound was carried in the parish of St Clement's at Cambridge, on Thursday, by a majority of 82 to 24, after repeated refusals of a rate for four years.

The Queen's letter, appointing Archdeacon Stopford to the see of Meath, arrived on the 29th ult. The see had been four months vacant. Dr Stopford is grandson to Dr James Stopford, late Lord Bishop of Cloyne. This is the third bishopric conferred on this family during its last three generations, successively held by the Bishop of Cloyne, as above; the Hon. Thomas Stopford, late Bishop of Cork; and the present Bishop of Meath.

The ecclesiastical commissioners of England have issued a report, in which they state their intention to recommend to her Majesty in council the following grants out of the money at their disposal:—

"The first class to consist of grants made unconditionally to benefices or churches, with cure of souls, the same being in public patronage; and that this class of grants be for the present limited to raising the average annual net incomes to the following amounts respectively, according to the scale of population prefixed thereto, viz.:—

Population amounting to 2,000, income £150
.. .. 1,000, .. 120

And so soon as the funds are sufficient, of which due notice will be given—

Population amounting to 500, income £100
below 500, .. 80

"That the second class consist of grants made to benefices or churches with cure of souls, whether in public patronage or in private patronage, and that this class of grants be for the present limited to cases within the following scale of population and income, viz.:—Population amounting to 2,000, income below 200*l*.; population amounting to 1,000, income below 150*l*.

"That the third class consist of grants made to benefices or churches with cure of souls, in consideration of their being situate within the places in which any tithes

vested in the commissioners, or any tithes in lieu of which lands or other hereditaments vested in them were allotted or assigned, arise, or have hitherto arisen; such grants not in any case exceeding the actual value of the tithes, lands, or other hereditaments, in respect of which the same shall be made."

The commissioners have also agreed to certain regulations respecting grants towards providing houses of residence; which will, for the present, be made only to meet benefactions from other sources, except in cases coming under special circumstances. In all cases a general rule of proportion will be observed, by which a house built according to the plans of the commissioners, being about 900*l.*, the benefaction required will be about 450*l.*, in cases of public patronage, and about 540*l.* in cases of private patronage. The absolute gift of a house will be considered as a benefaction, so as to be met by a grant in augmentation of income.

Protestant Association at Liverpool.—The annual exhibition of this body took place on Thursday at the Amphitheatre. There was, as usual, a numerous attendance of the Irish section of the clergy and their allies. As usual, the rectors and the great body of the English clergy were absent; and, also as usual, by far the greater proportion of the audience consisted of females. Dr Tattershall stated that the recent change of ministry was the immediate work of Almighty God. The other speakers were the Rev. Hugh M'Neill and the Rev. R. J. M'Ghee, of ingenious device notoriety. The latter seems to have made some difficulty about attending, without a pledge that Maynooth should be denounced; but he was easily satisfied, and with a very qualified sort of pledge. The next great gun was Mr Stowell, who denounced, with equal fervour, papists on the one hand, and Puseyites on the other; but even he, though he termed the Emancipation act an unfortunate measure, did not call for its repeal. We must, therefore, perforce, conclude that, like his reverend brother in agitation and namesake, he deems the "No popery" cry an excellent weapon for assailing a whig ministry, but is considerate enough not to raise it when it might annoy a tory one; and yet he disclaims all connexion with politics. Fie! The last joke was that of Mr Samuel Holme, and it was the best of all. He gravely proposed a mission to Rome, for the purpose of depapalising the Pope!—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Puseyites and the Irish Bishops.—We have heard some parties in Scotland stating that the Irish bishops and clergy were uncontaminated by this error. There could not be a greater mistake. The most outrageous fragments of Puseyism were recently announced by the Bishop of Down, and adopted by the Primate. They comprehend such assertions as that dissenters cannot be regarded as Christians, for ordinances are not rightly administered among them—that prayer cannot be made in the assemblage of two or three, unless in a consecrated place—that prayer must not be offered, unless in the language of the Litany.—*Montrose Review.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

ORDINATION OF DISSENTING MINISTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir—As you expressed a wish to see the subject of ordination of dissenting ministers, and its connexion with the administration of ordinances in the church of Christ, fairly and scripturally argued in the *Nonconformist*, I send you the following thoughts, trusting they will meet your wishes, and satisfy several of your correspondents, who seem to take considerable interest in the subject.

The real point at issue, as I understand it, may be put thus:—Is ordination an essential prerequisite to the proper administration of ordinances in the church of Christ; or, the connexion between the pastoral office and the ordinance of the Lord's supper? The last of these is distinctly referred to by several of your correspondents; in fact, it is the germ of the discussion, and satisfactorily settled, the whole matter is set at rest. It is allowed on all hands, that if there be a pastor he should dispense the ordinance; but, if the church is destitute of one, it can, in the opinion of your correspondents delegate the administration to one who is not vested with the office; this is the sentiment I mean to refute, by showing it to be entirely at variance with the scriptural idea of the Lord's supper, as a positive institution in the church of Christ.

1. As all just reasoning must proceed on first principles, it is important to recognise the distinction between moral and positive precepts in religion; the reasons for the former we can see, and they arise from the nature of things; the latter depends entirely on the will of the legislature. The institution both of the pastoral office and of the Lord's supper are clearly of the latter description; consequently, our whole conduct respecting them must be regulated by express precept or plain example derived from the word of God. "What saith the scripture?" "How readest thou?" must be our inquiry.

2. We must trace the institution of the Lord's supper to its origin. Matt. xxvi. 26—29, Luke xxii. 19, 20. Here we see the Redeemer not only acting as the institutor, but as the administrator of this ordinance, and in the actions and words of the Saviour, he has left a pattern how the ordinance is to be administered till he come again; and it is the only rule or example afterwards referred to in all the New Testament. See 1 Cor. xi. 23—26, &c. And let it ever be remembered, that in administering this ordinance to his apostles, Christ acted as the chief shepherd and bishop of his church; and if it be lawful for any to administer this ordinance after his example, it belongs only to such as are appointed officially as shepherds under him, to feed the church of God; and no other individual, however highly gifted, can show his authority, unless vested with the pastoral office, to administer this ordinance.

3. The history of the ordinance, as presented in the New Testament, establishes this connexion in the clearest possible light. After the Redeemer had finished the work of redemption, and risen again from the dead, "he continued with his apostles forty days, instructing them in the things pertaining to the kingdom of God." Acts i. 3. He had shown them the pattern of administering the supper prior to his decease. It might be said, that during the six weeks that intervened between our Lord's resurrection and the day of Pentecost, surely the disciples partook of the ordinance. If they did while our Lord was with them, he was the administrator; but the scriptures are entirely silent on the subject, and conjecture cannot be admitted. We merely read that "an hundred and twenty of the disciples assembled in an upper room with the apostles, and that they continued with one accord in prayer and supplication." Acts i. 13—15. It was on the day of Pentecost, and not before, that the first Christian church was erected, which in its faith and order was to be a pattern to every succeeding age. "The breaking of bread" then became a stated ordinance; but it was in an organised body, and administered by those whom Jesus had appointed to "feed his sheep and his lambs" (John xxi. 15—17); "persons who had the rule over them, and who watched for souls as those who must give account" (Heb. xiii. 17); Every other instance that we have in the New Testament of the Lord's supper being attended to corresponds with that in the church in Jerusalem. The church at Corinth, to whom Paul delivered this ordinance to be observed among them (1 Cor. xi. 23), was an organised body (xii. 12—27); and it is easy to trace with unerring steps the existence of pastors and teachers in every other church mentioned in the apostolic epistles. Such was that at Rome (xii. 6—8); at Ephesus (Acts xx. 17—28); at Philippi (i. 1); among the Colossians (iv. 12—17); in Thessalonica (v. 12); we find Paul expressly enforcing it upon them to do "those things which they had received from him (Phil. iv. 9); and we find the apostles commending those Gentile churches for copying the example of the church at Jerusalem (1 Thes. ii. 14). Here then is the model by which all Christian churches are to regulate their conduct in the administration of the Lord's supper. The New Testament does not furnish a single instance of a church celebrating the Lord's supper without a presiding pastor. There is no scriptural warrant for such a proceeding. "But if any man seem to be contentious, we have no such custom, neither the churches of God" (1 Cor. xi. 16). And that these ordinances should assume a permanent form in the church, and be kept as they were delivered, the apostle manifests the most anxious concern. In proof of this let any one consult the following passages: 1 Cor. vii. 17—"And so ordain I in all churches;" xi. 2—"And keep the ordinances as I delivered them to you;" 2 Thes. ii. 15; and iii. 6.

4. The work to which pastors are called, and the official designations given to them in the New Testament, clearly show that the dispensing of public ordinances is assigned to them, and by necessary consequence the administration of the Lord's supper. Bishops or elders are termed pastors or shepherds, Eph. iv. 11, and officially appointed by Christ to feed the flock committed to their charge. They are to perform the office of a shepherd, which not only imports rule and authority in the church, but comprehends all the duties of the pastoral office, such as watching over, ruling, teaching, exhorting, comforting, and admonishing—and, amongst other ordinances, administering to them the Lord's supper, after the example of Christ the chief shepherd, 1 Phil. v. 4. The church of God is fed by the administration of the word and ordinances of the gospel, and to pastors alone is the charge expressly given "to feed the church of God." Hence, also, pastors are termed stewards of God, Tit. i. 7. The word signifies, one who is set over a household, having the charge, a care of its affairs committed to him, and especially to dispense the necessary provisions to the household, and give them their meat in due season. The connexion between the pastoral office and the administration, and by consequence the Lord's supper, is, I think, very evident; and no member, whoever he may be, can show from the New Testament his warrant for assuming the pastoral office, or discharging any of those peculiar duties which Christ has expressly assigned to it, without being scripturally chosen and set apart to the office.

5. But in a case of exigency, such as the removal or unavoidable absence of the pastor, may not the church delegate for a limited time to one who is not vested with the pastoral office, the right of dispensing the Lord's supper? I confidently reply, it can do no such thing. That a church has the power of choosing its pastor is freely granted; but this is a very different thing from investing with the duties of the office those whom they admit are neither fully qualified nor regularly chosen to discharge its duties. Besides, the power of a church in this respect is not arbitrary and unlimited; it is circumscribed and must be regulated by the directions of the word of God. No church has any warrant from Christ, nor any legitimate power in itself to choose any man to the office, unless he in some tolerable degree possess the scriptural and specified qualifications; nor can it delegate to any one its appropriate and divinely prescribed duties, unless he be so chosen. The peculiar functions of the office of the pastor, together with the subjection of the church to its scriptural exercise, are alike prescribed by the great Head of the church, and nothing left to church power or arbitrary authority.

6. The supposed power of delegating to one who is not in the pastoral office the right of administering the Lord's supper, leads to the admission of a fundamental principle in all national establishments—viz., that where the scriptures are silent "the church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies." It has also a direct tendency to nullify the office altogether; and wherever the sentiment has been entertained, this has followed in a greater or a less degree as the necessary consequence. Again, it is said of the newly formed societies in Crete, that something was "wanting" in the order of their worship, which was to be supplied by ordaining elders or pastors; but if a church is in a capacity to have the Lord's supper regularly administered, what can be "wanting?" If they can delegate this duty to one of their number, what is that they cannot transfer? And if a church can do everything without a pastor which it can do with one, then it incontestibly follows that the pastoral office is not necessary; it is what the church may either do with or without, as best suits its convenience or inclination. No reasoning, I conceive, can evade this conclusion. Trusting that as dissenters we may always assert, but never abuse, the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free, I am, yours, very respectfully,

S— — Nook. M.

COMPLETE SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Dear Sir—The above subject of political movement has engrossed a good measure of my attention for some time past; and, being a grateful reader of your valuable paper, I have often thought of sending you a few lines of thankful acknowledgment for the important instruction received by me in the study (I will not say perusal) of the *Nonconformist.* My present communication arises out of the following circumstance. I lately received from some friend the *Patriot* of August 29th, which, although an old paper to many, was a new one to me. In that paper there was a letter against "complete suffrage," with the signature, "T. W."

It would not be true to say that the writer did not seem to sympathise with the unrepresented millions of England; but of the value to be attached to the apparent sympathy of T. W. all men may judge, when they are informed that, at the same time in which he seems to weep over the bitter wrongs of suffering humanity in this beautifully governed country, he also very modestly demands that the legislature of the land be of that class description which is now almost universally regarded as the prolific source of those wrongs, to which the mass of our population are unrighteously subjected.

T. W. states that his attention was directed to this subject, in consequence of a pamphlet received by him through the post, which endeavoured to prove that the suffrage was every man's right. Perhaps he refers to the articles reprinted from your earlier columns, and entitled, "Reconciliation, &c." I have little doubt, sir, that in failing to make an impression on the mind of T. W., you will not grieve overmuch, for it is but too apparent that the writer did not pay much attention to the Christian position taken by that pamphlet, else I cannot think he would have written as he does. I also received that pamphlet through the post, and, as in duty bound, gave it an attentive perusal; the result of which was, a full confirmation of the righteousness of the position taken, and a fixed determination to state and defend its principles on all suitable occasions. I am also able to name many others who are alike indebted to that pamphlet, and are as fully determined to spread its truths. I rejoice, sir, that the *Nonconformist* made its entrance into political life at a time when it was greatly needed. It has riveted our attention on great principles of wholesome—because of righteous—legisla-

tion; and it is the wish of many that it may long continue to be the "leading journal," if not "of Europe," yet of conscience and truth in our land. Really, sir, it is more than time that all sickening systems of legislation were thrown to the winds, and that the law-making of England were based upon some nobler foundations than either whig or tory predilections. Let but the public mind be thoroughly taught, that the scrambling for power of Lord John this or Sir Robert that, is neither more nor less than insulting to the tax-paying millions, and very shortly we may hope that this long-tried system of sacrificing the interests of the many to feather the nests of the few, will be trampled under the feet of a thoughtful, and therefore of an indignant, people; while the rights of man, from the highest to the lowest, shall meet with proper regard in the legislature of our country. How many of our acts of parliament are acts against truth, honour, and equity, it would take some time to tell. Surely the sooner they can be swept from the statute book, as a foul disgrace to the nation, the sooner we shall cease to transact iniquity in the name of law, and to demoralise our people by the application of such one-sided and partial legislation. Nor shall we be guilty of mocking the wants of the people, when we remember that those wants have been created by our monopolist wickedness.

T. W. writes most admirably when he says—"The rights of property must be respected." But who ever denied it? Not the "complete suffragists"—no, that atrocious iniquity be far from them! They are contending for the rights of property, not for the domination that has been hitherto sanctified by the bare possession of gold. How many men are there who are bankrupts in character and intelligence, and who yet demand to be weighed in the political balance, not according to what they are, but to what they have of mere wealth. But we have reason to suspect that "the head and front of our offending" is, that in contending for "the rights of property," we go wherever principle leads us; and for that reason we forget not the "rights of property" as they ought to be defended and possessed, by the care-worn sons of toil. But are the "rights of property" respected by our present most injurious class legislation? Who among our opponents would attempt to say they were? Is it a misnomer to designate our present House of Commons as "the landlord's parliament?" If not, is it likely that the "rights of property" will be regarded as sacred by such men?" But perhaps there is more in that sentence—"the rights of property"—than meets the ear. The first thing in all argument is to define the terms. If then it does not include the property of toil, it means much too little; and if it be used in the fashionable sense it means vastly too much. What property we demand to know is of more value to its possessor—yes; and to the nation also—than the property men have in their labour? So then, the lordly possessor of wealth is to be "protected" (protection indeed!), and at the expense of injuring other and better men. But what if he be a brainless creature, a stupid sot, or, like a late notorious marquis, a dead-weight of loathsome depravity, polluting the moral atmosphere by his presence? No matter; he is still to be "protected" by the legislation we condemn; and all law-making is to be constructed so as to secure and increase his possessions; while the upright citizen, the well-conducted artizan, the man, it may be, of more real value to his country, mentally, morally, and productively, than half a score of your titled ones—he is to get no protection, but by the debasing influence of aristocratic laws; he is to be crushed and bruised in the political pestle and mortar of class legislation. And why? Is it because he is honestly earning his bread by the sweat of his brow, and providing for his wife and children with much anxiety and labour? Is this, then, his crime? If not, why is he punished and degraded? Let him lift up his eyes, and cast a glance at one of those men, who has by some political move become one of your state paupers, drawing a pension from the blood, and bones, and sinews of the people—who is, it may be, making laws for millions whom he very possibly hates; or, at least, tolerates as a necessary evil. Is not this degrading to the man whose labour is his all? It is enough, sir, to quicken the pulse of our movements into well-sustained activity, when we are lectured to about the "rights of property," the speaker never dreaming of throwing the shield of "protection" over that most important species of property—labour. But ere the special pleaders go any further in their illogical courses, we demand of them, one and all, an explicit and simple answer to the question, "What are those rights of which your heads, or at least your pens, are so full?" It may be that, after telling us what they mean by the "rights" of property, we should take leave to baptise them by the name of wrongs, grievous and intolerable. For, if it be demanded that the simple possession of wealth shall qualify any fellow man to make laws for all, this we call vile injustice, and hateful iniquity. How many thousands of men are there in our country who are citizens of importance to the community, while at the same time they have no more voice in making the laws by which they are to be governed than if they were inhabitants of Japan. And if they be unrepresented, why then are they taxed? What right has any man, or any body of men, to take one penny of my property without giving me an equivalent? And is the contrary to this Christian legislation? Fasten the golden rule to all this class law-making, and it will drag it with railroad speed into the slough of despond, and merited abhorrence. We often hear men talk of the immoralities of the people, and presenting them as barriers to the possession of the franchise; but what has this disingenuous mode of warfare to do with the "rights" of representation? And even if it had, we beg leave to ask them, "Where among the people shall we find so many beautiful exemplifications of morality, as Mr Roebuck's election committee dragged into view from their lovely Augean stable? Where among the vilest of the working classes could we find stables of such sickening and disgusting impurity, as were lately revealed in connexion with one of England's hereditary legislators, not long since gone to his account? Truly, sir, you did well in drawing our attention, in a recent number, to our nation's shame and folly in this matter. "Government," T. W. says, "is required to protect the persons and the property of the community." To this we heartily respond, Amen. This is all we want or wish them to do. But have they done it? Ask Mr Cobden—ask our import duties—ask of the history of our British establishment of so-called Christianity—ask of the lovely and impartial distribution of our 52,000,000*l.* of taxation—ask all these, and many other kindred matters, and they will inform you how beautifully the many governments of England have attended to their vocation. For, while the property of the aristocracy has been "protected," by obliging the man whose only property is his toil to increase their possessions, through the operation of the most wicked impost and other taxes, the man of producing wealth has looked in vain for any unexceptionable protection. Why have the 50*l.* tenants at will the franchise? Is it not for the sole purpose of upholding aristocratic power as wielded by the landlords? Let any man tolerably conversant with our county constituencies write a history of them, and it will be a history of irresponsible power wielded over mere machines. Is it not a shameless insult to give men the franchise when it is known that they cannot vote as individual men of thought and inquiry, but merely as the vassals of their lords of the soil, be they whigs or tories. Surely, sir, common morality would be much more promoted were every landlord in the counties to be given as many votes as he had 50*l.* tenants. And, in truth, was not this the object of the Chandos clause? But by giving the landlords the votes, much perjury and iniquity now committed would be prevented. And all this while, are there not thousands of upright and valuable men, who constitute much of the moral strength of the community, totally unrepresented? The writer feels that he is politically degraded in this matter while, at the same time, he is taxed most unrighteously by class legislation. While he sees the landlord's serfs marched off to vote for the M. P.'s of their lord's choice, he cannot but mourn for the distressing position of the men, and for his country, which is writhing under such unrighteous deeds. Will men who can write as T. W. does of "the complete failure" of the Reform bill, tell us of some plan by which the hundreds of dissenting ministers in the counties, as well as the thousands of the upright and conscientious members of their churches, can have—as they ought to have—a voice in the government of their country? While for them we have no wish to claim any privilege above the rest of their fellow-citizens, we have a right to demand that they be enfranchised, and thus be at once constituted political men, for at present they are below that position. And is not this a position degrading to the subjects of it, and proving that injustice has been heaped upon them? Surely, then, sir, it becomes every Christian patriot to strain every nerve in order to wipe off such a dark plague-spot of national iniquity from his country. Until this shall be accomplished, by means of moral force brought to bear upon the consciences of our legislators, we ought not to rest from our labours in the cause of humanity and righteousness.

I am, sir, respectfully yours,

W——, Devon, Sept. 29, 1842. HIBERNIA.

THE COMPLETE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

The special extraordinary meeting of the Council, to make final arrangements and issue a further circular respecting the forthcoming conference, and on other business, was held at the office of the Union, 36½, Waterloo street, Birmingham, on Monday last.

The following circular for general distribution was adopted:—

"*National Complete Suffrage Association Office,*

"36½, *Waterloo street, Birmingham, Oct.* 31*st*, 1842.

"The council of the National Complete Suffrage Union having called a conference to be held in Birmingham on the 27th of December next, to prepare a bill to be submitted to parliament, embodying the principles and necessary details of representation, agreed to at the conference held in April last, and to determine who shall be requested to introduce such bill into the House of Commons, and also to dispose of the other business alluded to in the address already issued, this council being desirous to facilitate, as far as practicable, the business of the meeting, call the attention of the friends of the people's rights to the accompanying suggestions.

"The meetings to elect delegates must be of a strictly legal character. Wherever it is practicable and usual, let a requisition be sent to the local authorities, requesting them to convene the meetings. If this cannot be done, let the Complete Suffrage Union of each district convene its own meeting. In both cases the meetings must be public to all the inhabitants in the town or district.

"It is highly desirable that all the delegates should be elected in this way. The council have concluded not to encourage the appointment of delegates by "nomination lists," except in cases where the authorities absolutely prohibit or disperse the meetings. In such cases the nomination sheets must be forwarded, together with a statement of all the circumstances, to the council, at least ten days before the meeting of the conference.

"It appearing that by the present arrangements, London will be inadequately represented in the conference, the council have concluded, that instead of allowing the whole metropolis to send six representatives, it will be preferable to receive delegates from each of the present parliamentary districts of London, in accordance with the general plan.

"The council have reason to rejoice in being able to announce, that they have not yet heard of any instances in which there will be any difficulty in appointing, at the same meeting, delegates to represent both electors and non-electors. This course the council earnestly recommend, as it will display a united energy that will augur well for our future success.

"Although the council are aware of the sacrifice of time and comfort that may be involved in accepting so important a delegation at such a season, they would earnestly urge upon those who are already in possession of the elective franchise, the necessity of willingly making such sacrifices, in every case where the choice of a public meeting proves that they possess the confidence and esteem of their fellow-countrymen. They, being already in possession of the franchise, will by their disinterested exertions advance the cause of liberty, and at the same time give a practical manifestation of their desire "to do unto all men as they would that men should do unto them." In urging this consideration, the council cannot refrain from adding, that their paramount reason for fixing the conference to be held in the Christmas week, was that an opportunity would thereby be afforded to working men to attend the meeting, without interfering with their business.

"It is absolutely necessary that the names and addresses of the delegates who are appointed to attend the conference, accompanied by a copy of the minutes of the meeting at which they were elected, under the signature of the chairman of the meeting, should be transmitted to the council on or before Friday the 23rd day of December, in order that the extent of accommodation required may be known, tickets prepared, and other arrangements made.

"Each delegate is requested to call at the office as soon as possible after his arrival in Birmingham.

"With a view to prevent loss of time, and in the hope that all the business of the conference may be terminated in four days, the council will be prepared with a programme of the business under discussion. They propose that the conference, at its first sitting, shall elect a committee, to whom the programme shall be referred, and that such committee shall decide upon the order in which all business shall be introduced. It is conceived that there will be no disposition to attribute this arrangement to improper motives, as it is not intended that any member of the council should have a vote, either in the committee or in the conference (by virtue of his office as councillor), unless elected as a representative for some constituency. They are, however, desirous of being present, to give an opinion or supply information.

"Copies of the programme of the proposed business may be obtained by each delegate upon arrival.

"Signed in the name and on behalf of the council,

"JOSEPH STURGE, President.

"P.S.—Should any delegate wish lodgings to be procured for him during his stay in Birmingham, an effort will be made to procure them

for him, at reasonable charges, if he will write sufficiently early to the office."

The Secretary reported that the committee appointed had issued the following address to the municipal electors of Birmingham:—

"We make no apology for using the privilege of freemen in addressing you on the eve of the election of town councillors, and for presenting you with some reasons why we consider that you should elect only men who, possessing all other needful qualifications, are also the known advocates of complete suffrage.

"It is with no party motives that we recommend to you this course. We wish to advance great principles, and to do so by putting them forward on all legitimate occasions. Were these principles only those of a minority, instead of being held by the great majority of the people, we should still affirm that the minority has not only the full right, but the clear duty, to assert and act upon them.

"We proceed then to state some reasons why complete suffrage candidates should be chosen to govern the town.

"I. Because no man is fitted to govern his fellow-men who disdains to be responsible to them for the exercise of his power, and because the opponents of complete suffrage are the advocates of irresponsible power, which is in the nature of tyranny. The principle is the same, whether its effects are seen in flogging a slave to unrequited labour and premature death, or in the heartless class legislation, which leaves the toil-worn artisan to the horrors of want and starvation.

"II. Because the man who refuses to acknowledge the inherent right of all men to self-government, or, admitting the right, would perpetuate injustice, which is always wrong, by a refusal to do justice, which is at all times right, exhibits a deficiency of moral perception which unfits him for the government of his fellow-citizens.

"III. Because the man who undertakes either to place arbitrary limits to the franchise, or to maintain those which the law has made, assumes a task assigned to him neither by God or man, and so far as he thus votes or acts, co-operates with that usurpation of power which justice and Christianity equally forbid.

"IV. Because a man with no political opinions is perhaps not to be found, and if found, would be unfit to be elected.

"V. Because it is morally wrong, and a great practical error, to elect any man whose political opinions are not right, when tried by the plain dictates of natural justice, and the undeniably clear precepts of Christian revelation.

"VI. Because the Municipal Corporations act, which gives the franchise to every householder is, to a very great practical extent, restricted in its operations by local acts of parliament; so that out of a population of nearly 40,000 male adults, not more than 6,000 are on the burgess-roll. A town council representing complete suffrage principles, would, to a great extent, remedy this specimen of class legislation.

"VII. Because to the town council is entrusted the taxation of the inhabitants, and the expenditure of large sums of public money, and because taxation without representation is unjust, and not according to the fundamental principles of the British constitution.

"VIII. Because by and from the town council are elected the mayor and aldermen, whose government extends over all the inhabitants; and it is therefore of the last importance, that these functionaries, who control the public movements both of the borough and wards, should not be men who despise as ignorant, vicious, and designing, the great bulk of the people over whose affairs they preside.

"IX. Because the liberties of the inhabitants, both as regards the right of public meeting and the exercise of individual freedom, are likely to be violated by men who deny that the great majority possess any rights, or who are resolved to withhold them until they have pronounced them fit for their exercise.

"X. Because in the forced interpretation of obsolete and obnoxious statutes, and the arbitrary constructions of common law and royal proclamations, the mayor and magistrates possess a power which may be strained, as we have seen done, against the constitutional liberties of Englishmen.

"XI. Because it is highly dangerous to entrust the management of the police force to men whose political principles may lead them to use it against the lives and liberties of their fellow-men, as a means of perpetuating the present system of exclusive political rights.

"XII. Because, with decaying manufactures and crippled trade, and an oppressed and starving people, who are stigmatised as unfit for the elective franchise by a government who seek only the perpetuation of their own existence, our hopes for the preservation of peace must depend, in a great measure, upon the display of sympathy between the local authorities and the people.

"XIII. Because this sympathy can be best exhibited by the town council, in exercising their undoubted privilege of petitioning the legislature for a full measure of parliamentary reform on the principles of complete suffrage."

The Chairman reported that he had received a refusal from the Town Hall committee to his application for the use of that building. The following is a copy of the correspondence:—

"At a meeting of the Town Hall committee, held the 24th day of October, 1842, the following letter was received from Mr Joseph Sturge:—

"'*Birmingham*, 10*mo.* 19*th*, 1842.

"'*To the Gentlemen forming the Town Hall committee.*

"'I beg to request the use of the Town hall on the 7th of November next, for the purpose of holding a public meeting for the appointment of delegates to the conference of middle and working classes, which has been convened by the Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union by a public address, of which the enclosed is a copy; and I also request the use of the Town hall for the meetings of the conference, which is to be holden in Birmingham on the 27th day of December next, which is expected to continue four days.

"'The usual undertaking for the payment of the expenses of the hall, as well as the usual guarantee against damage, will be given by me.

"'On behalf of the Council of the Union,

"'JOSEPH STURGE, President.'"

"'Note. It is intended to hold the meeting on the 7th of November, about ten o'clock in the day.'"

"Resolved—'That under the present circumstances of the country, this committee do not feel justified in granting the use of the Town hall for the purpose suggested by Mr Sturge.'"

Resolved—"That application be made to all the parties competent to grant the use of the hall; and that, in the event of ultimate failure, the meeting to elect delegates for Birmingham be held in the room belonging to the Union, in Great Charles street, on Monday the 14th, instead of Monday the 7th as at first announced."

The following are the names of the committee who refused the use of the building:—

Anderton, William	Lawrence, J. T.
Baker, George	Moore, Joseph
Beale, William	Phipson, William
Clarke, Thomas	Pumphrey, Josiah
James, James, candidate for the mayoralty	Smith, Henry
	Turner, James
Ingleby, Clement	Walker, Joseph

The Secretary stated that he was prepared to report in favour of the speedy issue of a weekly cheap publication, recording the proceedings of the Union, and for the insertion of original papers. The matter stands over till next week.

Letters were also read from the following:—Jno. Childs, Bungay; Wm Hollis, Cheltenham; Robert Martin, Leeds; Thos Beggs, Nottingham; Jno. Dunlop, Edinburgh; Jno. Bright, Rochdale: Thos Wilchie, Newcastle; Herbert Spencer, Derby; W. M. Buchanan, Liverpool; Henry Vincent, Leeds; J. P. Rogers, Glasgow; Walter Mason, Harlston; Frederick Warren, Manchester; J. Bucham, Cirencester; Wm Lovett, London; R. K. Philp, Banbury; Lawrence Heyworth, Liverpool; Geo. Charlton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; F. J. Thompson, Bridgewater; Rev. John Jenkinson, Kettering; H. Martin, Chatham; Jno. Rutter, Shaftesbury; Joseph Taylor, Woodbridge; and Rev. T. Spencer, Bath.

Address of the Cirencester chartist association, to the council of the National Complete Suffrage Union.

"FELLOW CITIZENS.—In addressing you on the subject of the projected conference at Birmingham, in December next, we will not attempt to conceal from you the anxiety we feel for a right understanding, and thorough union, between all sections of reformers who have adopted the six points of the people's charter as the immediate object of their agitation—and, indeed, our opinion that such right understanding and thorough union are absolutely necessary at this crisis, in order effectually to resist the tyrannical designs of factions, whose determination to war with public opinion has been placed beyond all doubt by the commencement of a new crusade against the popular right of meeting, and by a renewal of persecution directed against the people's recognised leaders.

"We are of opinion that a conference of delegates from the different sections of reformers who agree in the great points of the creed, and differ only in the choice of names or method of organisation, is well calculated to remove prejudice, and bring about a firmer union; but at the same time this desirable object can only be achieved where the conference is elected on a plan, not only democratic, but which shall meet with the general concurrence of the reforming body. We are not of those who start at shadows—we hold the overstrained suspicion which discovers an enemy in every face, and a plot in every word, to be as far removed from wisdom as the blind credulity which reposes its easy faith on all those professions of patriotism which knaves can vaunt no less loudly than honest men. Experience, indeed, teaches us that these seemingly opposite qualities of suspicion and credulity, are not incompatible with each other, but often have their dwelling place in the same mind. In examining, therefore, your address, we would be understood to view it with a scrutinising, but not a suspicious eye.

"While admitting that there are some arguments in favour of a conference of delegates, separately elected by the electors and non-electors, or the middle and working classes (it being the object of the conference to bring about an union between those divided bodies), we are still of opinion that the proposed plan will be generally opposed by the working classes, and that in many places it will be altogether impracticable. In Cirencester (for example), the only body of men likely to take steps for the election of a delegate, are the members of the charter association, composed indiscriminately of electors and non-electors. The great bulk of the adult population would attend a meeting properly advertised, and would doubtless sanction the election of a delegate; the burden, however, of the mission would fall in a great measure on the associated body, nor is it likely that they could afford to send more than one representative.

"With regard to the introduction of free trade or other questions of policy. We have ever considered it a recognised principle of the chartist agitation, that no extraneous question should be mixed up with it; and we understood the founders of the Complete Suffrage association to declare that their efforts were to be directed exclusively to the attainment of the six points. We draw a distinction between discussing a question and making it a subject of agitation; and while opposed to agitating for any measure save the charter, we see no objection to the public discussion of the corn laws, the factory laws, repeal of the union, the poor laws, or any other question which engages the attention of reformers; provided such discussion is conducted without acrimony, and its object merely that of eliciting opinion.

"The proposition, however, contained in your address, appears to embrace something more than mere discussion. You propose to ascertain how far the non-electors may be induced to pledge themselves to use the franchise, when obtained, in favour of free trade.

"No delegate, in our opinion, could give such a pledge on behalf of his constituents. We cannot say at what period complete or universal suffrage will be established. It may be law this day twelvemonth, or a whole generation may pass away, and a new one spring up before it is obtained. How, then, can any assembly of men (whatever their representative character) pledge an electoral body, not yet existing, to a particular exercise of the franchise, at some future but indefinite time? We must receive the suffrage unclogged by conditions. We must not barter the free exercise of the franchise, even for the franchise itself.

"Trusting you will reconsider your address, in order, if possible, to meet the views of the great body of the people, we remain, &c."

MELKSHAM, WILTS.—The friends of complete suffrage in this town met Mr Clarke on Friday evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for a public meeting at Melksham. Application was made to Mr Simpson (a member of the society of Friends) for the use of his room, now used by the Wesleyans as a school room. Mr Simpson gave his consent; the Wesleyan minister and the committee of management gave their consent also; and it was accordingly arranged that Mr Clarke should address the inhabitants on Monday the 31st. After the bills were ordered, the Wesleyan minister withdrew his consent—the meeting is therefore prevented for the present. The inhabitants are anxious to hear Mr Clarke lecture upon the suffrage; they have lately taken up the *Nonconformist*, and express themselves much pleased with Mr Vincent's progress in Scotland, and Mr Clarke's in the West of England. A society will be formed so soon as the principles have been properly explained.

BRIDGEWATER.—Two public lectures on the complete suffrage question have been delivered during the week, in the large room at the Mansion House inn, by Mr C. Clarke, a member of the National Complete Suffrage Union. Both meetings were numerously attended, by electors and non-electors. We are informed that the society is increasing daily in numbers here; a meeting of the members is held every week, and the most important results may be reasonably expected.—*Somerset Gazette.*

LEEDS.—On Wednesday evening last, a lecture on the principles of complete suffrage was delivered by Mr Henry Vincent, in the large room of the Commercial buildings, Leeds. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the night, the holding of the ward meetings, and the charge (which was however very small) for admission to the rooms, the meeting was numerously attended. Mr Vincent delivered one of the most eloquent, forcible, and impassioned lectures, to which we have ever listened; and we have rarely seen an audience evince more unflagging attention and high-wrought enthusiasm, than the one assembled on this occasion. The lecture occupied nearly two hours. Mr Councillor Joseph Cliff, the president of the Leeds Complete Suffrage association, took the chair on the occasion. The chairman, after adverting to the variety of opinions on the question of representation, observed:—

"The diversity of opinion on this important subject, ought to stimulate them to endeavour to form an honest and correct opinion with respect to them, and with this view, he besought them to listen patiently and candidly to the arguments and reasons adduced to them on that occasion. Let them act the part of wise men; "Prove all things, and hold fast that which is good." Let them be assured that, both as to their private conduct, and their conduct as a nation, it would be always found that truth and justice must work for the happiness of man, both individually and collectively. He expressed his opinion that when the conviction once fully took hold of the middle classes, that the working population were peacefully and temperately, and without the least infringement on the good order of society, urging their claims to political enfranchisement, there would be a great accession of strength to their cause."

Mr Vincent was received with the greatest applause, and in an eloquent and forcible manner expatiated on the principles of complete suffrage, the fitness of the working classes for the possession of the franchise, "upper class legislation," and the lower class legislation of the *Leeds Mercury*. The whole lecture was enlivened with forcible and luminous illustrations. We give the following graphic description of the late agitation in Scotland:—

"I come, gentlemen, from the most cheering scenes; I come from a country where intelligence, thanks to the schoolmaster, and thanks to the indomitable spirit of its inhabitants, is more widely diffused, I am sorry to say, than it is in England; I come from Scotland, where I have witnessed a generous enthusiasm, not only amongst a minority, a powerful minority of the middle classes, but amongst the great bulk of the working men, have I seen a generosity of sentiment, an unanimity of purpose, a oneness of soul, that bids me hope the day is not distant when a kindly union will be effected for the realisation of our holy views. In Glasgow we had a banquet attended by twelve hundred persons, amongst whom were present some of the oldest and most influential of the reformers of the city, and in the great City hall, I addressed on two nights, meetings of two thousand persons. In Paisley, the Complete Suffrage Union already numbers six hundred individuals, above one half of whom are electors of the district. In the aristocratic city of Edinburgh, 850 electors have joined the Complete Suffrage Union. I may tell you also that in the aristocratic city of Aberdeen upwards of 300 electors have joined it, and also a large proportion of the working men. In Dundee, no later than the week before last, sixteen police commissioners were returned by the ratepayers, pledged to the six points of the Union. In Sterling, Dunfermline, Kirkcaldy, and Cupar, and through the district of Fife, I have witnessed a something that reminds me of the old days of the Reform bill, a something that tells me, that in spite of all that can be done to mar it, there is a spirit now abroad that will give birth to an army of principles, an army that will put to flight all the brute power of oppression, and at no distant day win for the multitude their deeply-cherished rights."

Mr Vincent concluded with some eloquent remarks on the progression of our species and the omnipotence of truth. Dr Smiles, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, adverted to his tried integrity, which was so nobly displayed in the case of the Banbury election, when £1,000 was offered to him on condition of his retiring from the contest. The vote of thanks to Mr V., as well as to the Chairman, was unanimously carried. On Thursday evening, Mr Vincent delivered his second lecture in the large room of the Commercial buildings. The effect which his first lecture had produced, was evinced by the largely increased attendance on this occasion. Though the benches had been removed in order to afford accommodation for larger numbers, the room was crowded to the very door; and amongst the audience were many of the most active and influential reformers of the town, who joined with the rest of the meeting in enthusiastic approbation of the lecture. Mr Edward King, vice-president of the association, occupied the chair in the absence of the President. Mr Vincent commenced by rebutting the argument, that the people were too ignorant to be entrusted with political power; and pointed out the origin of the objection. The alleged immorality of the people, the effects of the American revolution, the desire said to exist among the millions to interfere with the rights of property, the prospects of union between the middle and working classes, and its consequent results on the prosperity, morals, and institutions of the country, were handled successively in a masterly manner, and discussed with an eloquence that elicited the warm and frequent plaudits of his auditors. Votes of thanks to Mr V. and the Chairman were then proposed and carried. It is stated, that it is contemplated to invite Mr Vincent to a public *soireé* at Leeds, at an early period. The *Leeds Times* has the following observations, in connnexion with Mr Vincent's lectures:—

"The principles of complete suffrage have received an immense impulse in this neighbourhood during the past week by the lectures of Mr Vincent. Everywhere throughout Scotland and the North of England has this missionary of freedom been received with the most hearty enthusiasm. The electoral classes of Scotland are joining the Complete Suffrage associations in increasing numbers. The electoral classes of Yorkshire are also coming forward in great strength. Large numbers of the electors of Leeds attended Mr Vincent's lectures in the Commercial buildings on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, and have since joined the association. The associations of Bradford and Huddersfield are also making rapid progress; and it is expected that ere long a majority of the electors in both these towns will be found enrolled in the ranks of the complete suffragists. In fact, ere long, this will be the only test by which we can know the true reformer from the false one."

The same paper thus discusses the prospects of complete suffrage candidates in the ensuing election:—

"The election of seventeen members of the town council, in the room of the same number who retire, takes place on Tuesday next, the 1st of November. We have so often taken the opportunity of stating our views in reference to the approaching election, that we need not again repeat them here. In most of the wards the burgesses have fixed on their candidates, and completed their canvass; and we are glad to be able to announce that there is at present every prospect of success for the liberal candidates. We trust that our complete suffrage friends will leave no stone unturned to secure the return of the candidates which they have started in the several wards. At present, in every instance we believe, there is the prospect of their triumphant return—in the west ward, in Holbeck, in the south ward, in the north ward, in the north west ward, in the Kirkgate ward, and in the north east ward. We believe that all these wards will return the complete suffrage candidates. Much depends on the working men, and we trust, accordingly, that their exertions will not be a wanting."

Bradford, Yorkshire.—On Friday night last, Henry Vincent lectured to a numerous and enthusiastic audience in the Temperance hall. Mr Hodgson was called to the chair. About 900 persons were in the hall; amongst whom, on and near the platform, we noticed the Rev. James Ackworth, theological tutor, and Rev. Mr Clowes, classical tutor of the baptist college, Horton; Rev. W. Scott, president of the Airedale independent college; many of the students; Rev. J. G. Miall; Rev. T. Pottinger; and many of the leading reformers and chartists. Mr Vincent was loudly cheered on rising, and addressed the meeting for two hours. Throughout the whole address he was vehemently cheered. A vote of thanks was moved by the Rev. James Ackworth. After being seconded, a chartist rose and begged to ask Mr Vincent a question. Mr Vincent said he would be most happy to answer him. Questions were then put, about the election of delegates to the conference, and other parts of the address of the Union, to which Mr Vincent replied, amidst cheers, which he immediately checked. The vote of thanks was then put, and carried with tremendous cheers with *one* dissentient. A resolution was moved in favour of "the name of the charter," for which many voted, and which none desired to oppose. The resolution was declared carried. Mr Vincent moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously. We never saw a better spirit evinced than at this meeting. A great number of the middle classes were present; and the Bradford Union bids fair to be a very important one.

Huddersfield.—On Saturday night, Mr Vincent lectured in the Temperance hall, on complete suffrage. The audience was not large, Saturday being a very awkward night. About 300 attended. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed.

Darlington.—On Monday, (24th Oct.), the Assembly room in this town was crowded, by a repectable body of the middle and working classes, to hear an exposition of the principles and objects of the Complete Suffrage Union, from Henry Vincent. It was the most important meeting on such a subject ever held in Darlington; the attendance of several influential men demonstrated the interest beginning to be felt on political matters, by men who have hitherto deemed politics a thing to be avoided. On Mr Vincent entering the room, he was greeted with loud and repeated applause. He gave a short history of the Complete Suffrage Union; and then illustrated and enforced its principles, showing the advantages the people would derive from their adoption by the government. The lecture occupied two hours. The audience expressed its approbation in the most enthusiastic manner. We never saw a meeting that displayed more intense interest. A vote of thanks was passed unanimously to Mr Vincent. On Tuesday evening, the Assembly room was again filled, although the weather was of the most uncomfortable kind. Mr Vincent again addressed the audience in refutation of certain popular errors and prejudices which are thrown upon complete suffrage, and on the efficacy of moral power for the accomplishment of political changes. The audience was both attentive and enthusiastic. There seemed to be but one feeling, and that was, warm admiration of the democratic principle. Mr Oxley (an influential friend) moved a vote of thanks to Mr Vincent, in an eloquent and complimentary speech. He expressed his approval of complete suffrage, and the gratitude he felt for the lectures that had been delivered. Mr Kipling seconded the motion, which was carried by the audience rising from their seats, and loudly cheering. A motion was also carried, pledging the meeting to form a Complete Suffrage Union.

Glasgow.—Going to Work.—Agreeably to notice, the Council of the Complete Suffrage association of this town, held meetings in all the different wards of the town last week, at each of which large committees were appointed to canvass their respective wards for members, and otherwise to effect a perfect organisation in all the various sections. The canvass will be gone into on Monday, first, over the whole town, and we doubt not that it will be productive of a vast addition to the strength of the infant society, which already numbers about 1,000 members.—*Glasgow Post.*

The Morning Advertiser and the Conference.—The *Morning Advertiser* of Thursday last makes the following judicious remarks on the conduct and object of the Birmingham conference:—"The moment is now arrived for a cordial association of the middle and working classes. The meeting in perspective at Birmingham is the precise opportunity for giving practical effect to a suggestion which every one on the liberal side has long advocated in theory. The meeting, however, to be effective, should be conducted with sedulous attention to even all those minutiæ of form which belong to its grand prototype. In fact, it should be, to all intents and in all characteristics, a house of commons. Organisations should be put on foot to cause the election of delegates to be prosecuted with an attention to the forms which obtain in the election of members of parliament. Arrangements should be made whereby every county and town in England should, in proportion to its population, send to the conference a certain number of deputies from the middle and working classes; and the dignity of the occasion will require to be exemplified, in a certain respect to those observances, the type of which is, or ought to be, in the imperial parliament. The leading intention should be to make the Birmingham assembly a veritable house of representatives. It is in this the aristocracy will for the first time be sensible of something like a balance to their own influence—something like a resistance to their encroachments on the rights of the nation."

GENERAL NEWS.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

The contents of the French papers are not important, being still chiefly occupied with the question of the right of search, the treaties of 1831 and 1833, and of the 20th December, 1841; Lord Aberdeen's letter, &c. Private accounts state that the French government has officially and formally communicated to ours that the treaty of the 20th December, 1841, will not be ratified. Count d'Arnim, the minister of Prussia, and M. Wendland, the *chargé d'affaires* of Bavaria, presented to the King, on Thursday, letters from their Sovereigns, notifying to his Majesty the marriage of Princess Mary of Prussia with the Prince Royal of Bavaria.

According to a return of the elections of 1839 and 1842, the Chamber of Deputies is thus composed—86 administrators, 70 judges or magistrates, 65 lawyers or ministerial officers, 61 officers of the army and navy, 53 mayors, 36 merchants and manufacturers, 24 literary men, artists, or *savans*, and 8 physicians. On the 25th ult., the relics of St Augustin were conveyed, with great pomp, on board the Gassendi steamer, in which the Archbishop of Bordeaux and eight other prelates took passage for Algiers.

SPAIN.

The Madrid papers are very barren of news. Private correspondence states that a modification of the present ministry was spoken of, by which Carnerero would become minister for foreign affairs. Instructions had been forwarded from the government to Don Francisco de Paula, informing him that he must not approach Madrid. The Infante had requested as a favour that he might be permitted to pass the winter in Andalusia, but had not yet received any answer to his application. It is announced that Zurbano had been promoted to the rank of inspector-general of customs by land and sea, in the province of Catalonia.

The *Eco* publishes the following as the most advisable course to be followed with respect to the protection to be afforded to the cotton manufactures:—"We only demand a moderate treaty of commerce. Our firm determination is to require for our native manufactures all the protection they require. We do not, therefore, defend the absolute principles of political economy; and however strong our opinions may be in favour of those principles, we recommend a compromise between the interests at variance. We shall examine to what point it will be necessary to support the prohibitive system, and to what extent agriculture will benefit by a change of that system, and we shall moreover demonstrate that it is not Great Britain alone that is interested in a modification of the existing tariff, but that the wants of the national treasury imperiously demand it."

PORTUGAL.

Intelligence from Lisbon states that the tariff convention had been brought to a conclusion, the final proposition on the part of Portugal having been communicated on the 22d to the British Envoy. It remained with our government to accept or reject these terms. Some

further reductions, but to an inconsiderable extent, were admitted by Portugal on woolen and printed cotton goods. No new general classes of goods were included, but reductions were here and there admitted in particular items. Portugal had rejected as inadmissible the several propositions that 3s. 6d. per imperial gallon should be fixed as the duty upon her wines until her export duty of 12 milreis per pipe on port wine is done away with; that an additional *ad valorem* duty of 20*l.* per cent. should be retained besides the 3s.; and that the system of specific duties should be abandoned by Portugal, and one of *ad valorem* duties substituted, with regard to our manufactured produce. For a reduction of 45 5-11 per cent. on the import duty on her wines, the staple of Portugal, England obtains in return a reduction of 20*l.* per cent. upon one class, and 40*l.* per cent upon another class, of her manufactured goods, there being several articles on which no reduction is admitted.

The Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale had reached Lisbon with a squadron of three vessels. The former was proceeding to Brazil, the latter to Algiers. Sir Charles Napier was also at Lisbon, and there were hospitable doings at the palace of Necessidades. The Finance Minister was making very satisfactory progress in his new measure of issuing treasury bills on the *decima*.

THE LEVANT.

Letters from Beyrout of the 30th of September, state, that the appearance and departure of the French squadron had produced a very unfavourable sensation in Syria. The Turks had become more haughty and exasperated against the Christians. A report prevailed, that a Catholic clergyman had been publicly hanged at Sidon. Mustapha Pasha having been ordered by the Sultan to deliver the palace of Beteddin to the agent of the old Emir Beschir, Omir Pasha removed from that residence to Beyrout on the 14th. This circumstance had suggested a belief that this prince, or his son, Emir Ameen, would be re-invested with the government of the mountain. On his way to Beyrout, Omir Pasha was guilty of an outrage against a British subject, Mr Lancaster, for which Colonel Rose, our consul-general, demanded and obtained instant satisfaction. The Emir Abdalla, of Gaza, and several Sheiks, were wandering through the mountains, and had refused to submit to the Turkish authority. An order had been issued by Mustapha Pasha, cautioning the Christians against affording them any assistance under the severest penalties, and Gaza had been in the mean time occupied by Albanian troops.

Intelligence from Alexandria of the 6th ult. announces the return of the Egyptian fleet to that port on the 20th of September, after a cruise of twenty-seven days. On the following day, the admiral, Said Pasha, proceeded into Lower Egypt to inspect his villages there. Ibrahim Pasha had previously gone in the same direction, but Mehemet Ali remained at Alexandria to celebrate the month of the Ramazan, a period of fasting and prayer. The Pasha had disposed of 10,000 ardebs of wheat, and a like quantity of beans to M. Rosetti. The disease amongst the oxen had caused dreadful losses, 84,000 of these animals having perished throughout Egypt. The Pasha had in consequence been obliged to send three regiments of artillery, with their horses, to his farms, in order to assist in tilling the ground. He had likewise imported a number of horses from Tarsus, which were conveyed by two frigates to Alexandria, and were intended for the same destination. The palace of Osman Pasha, the commander of the viceroy's guards, was entered by some thieves, who stole the general's decoration, his sabre, and 10,000 piastres. The delinquents had not been discovered. The three brothers Cernezoff (Russians), had left Alexandria for Upper Egypt, whence they intended to proceed to Nigritia, and thence to Palestine and Syria. These persons are distinguished draughtsmen, and had the honour to accompany the Emperor Nicholas on his journey to Asia. The French engineer Mangel had reported to the Viceroy that the plan of canalising the Nile was much more practicable than he at first expected. It was the Pasha's intention to have sluices fixed at Rosetta and Damietta, to prevent the water of the sea flowing into the Nile. A sluice was likewise to be made at Atfi, where the canal of Mahmoudieh communicates with the Nile, by which means boats might proceed from Alexandria to Cairo directly. The French steamer Cameleon arrived at Alexandria on the 4th inst., having on board 109 pilgrims from Algeria on their way to Mecca. This act of policy on the part of the French government had created a deep impression on the Mussulmans of Alexandria.

From Constantinople intelligence has arrived to the 7th ult. The communication lately made by the Divan to the representatives of the five powers, respecting the means it intended to adopt for the adjustment of the affairs of Syria, gave rise to a new conference of the ambassadors, which was held at Bujukdere on the 29th of September. On the same day a cabinet council was held at the Porte to deliberate on the same subject. The results of those conferences had not transpired; but it was believed that no definitive arrangement would take place until the five powers had returned a reply to the last note forwarded to them by the Ottoman government. Chekib Effendi returned to Constantinople on the 29th of September, accompanied by the Servian deputation, which had been sent to submit to the approbation of the Porte the election of the new prince chosen by the people to replace Prince Michael. The Egyptian steamer Boulak arrived on the 30th of September from Alexandria, having on board Sami Pasha, envoy extraordinary of Mehemet Ali, whose unexpected return had caused a lively sensation to the Turkish capital. He was, however, supposed to have been intrusted with no other mission than that of thanking the Sultan in the name of Mehemet Ali for the high honour he had conferred upon him by elevating him to the dignity of grand vizier, and of imploring again the pardon of his highness in favour of Ahmed Ferzi Pasha, the ex-capitan pasha and commander of the imperial fleet.

The news from Persia continued to be pacific, but the neighbourhood of the frontiers in both countries was infested by robbers, who rendered the roads insecure for traveling, and impeded the commercial relations. On the 3d ult. the Tahiri Bahri, and two other steamers, left Constantinople for, it was supposed, Beyrout, where they were going to take on board the Albanian troops, whose presence in Syria had been the occasion of frequent complaints on the part of its inhabitants.

AMERICA.

The packet ship Rochester, Captain Woodhouse, which sailed from New York on the 4th instant, arrived at Liverpool on Thursday. The papers brought by her are three days later than those previously received. They do not contain any United States news worth extracting. Mr Webster's speech at Boston was still the chief topic of discussion and of conversation. The money and stock markets remained without material alteration, nor had the produce market undergone any change. The papers contain some allusions to Canadian affairs. The following extract is from the *Journal of Commerce*:—

"CANADA.—The tories of Canada are, if possible, more furious in their denunciations of Governor Bagot than are the whigs of the United States, *i. e.*, many of them, in their abuse of President Tyler. We are really afraid that they (meaning the tories of Canada) will burst their boilers, in which case there is no knowing what might happen. The *Toronto Patriot* enumerates twenty Canadian papers which 'denounce the present cabinet in no equivocal language.' The same paper states that M. Girouard has declined the office tendered to him by the governor. In consequence of the new appointments so many vacancies have occurred in the provincial parliament as to render a recess inevitable; consequently a prorogation is about to take place for two or three months, and in the meantime the vacancies will be filled. 'At present,' says the *Patriot*, 'the new cabinet possesses a large majority, and unbounded confidence in its own durability.' A bill has been introduced into the Canadian parliament increasing the legal rate of interest to 8*l.* per cent., except in the case of banks. These are restricted to 6*l.* per cent. The House have voted to increase the capital of the commercial and Upper Canada banks to 500,000*l.* respectively."

The dates from Texas are to the 11th ult., which was tranquil. Colonel Hockly had resigned the office of secretary-at-war. There had been an arrival at New Orleans from Zucatan. The Mexicans had not arrived off Campeachy, where active preparations were making to give the invaders a warm reception.

Later intelligence was received on Saturday night by the Columbia. The Boston papers bring the news of the death of the Rev. Dr Channing. He expired at Bennington, Vermont, on the evening of Sunday the 2nd ult. His disease was typhus fever. He was in the 62nd year of his age. His death was felt as a national bereavement. No material alteration had taken place in the money, stock, or produce markets of New York. The stock market had been extremely dull, and the advices from England, by the Columbia, had not had any effect on cotton or flour. The Phœnix bank of Charlestown, in the vicinity of Boston, had failed. The whole capital of the bank had, it appears, been loaned to two firms without adequate security, the paper being so arranged at the time of examination by the bank commissioners as to elude the most careful scrutiny. A dividend of profits of three per cent. had been declared payable on the very day that the bank stopped payment. William Wyman, ex-president, and Thomas Browne, jun., ex-cashier of the bank, and William H. Skinner, of the firm of Stanley, Reed, and Co., had been arrested, and held to bail in the sum of 100,000 dollars for their appearance for examination before Mr Justice Buttrick, at Charlestown. The complaints charged that Wyman and Browne had embezzled the sum of 300,000 dollars from the Phœnix bank, and also that Mr Skinner conspired with them to perpetrate the fraud, which is made larceny by the revised statutes.

The Canadian news contained in the New York papers is interesting. The acceptance of office by several of the members of the new cabinet having caused the vacation of their seats in the legislature, the re-election of Mr Baldwin and Mr Lafontaine had been opposed by the conservatives. On a poll Mr Baldwin had been defeated by a majority of 41. Mr Murray, the conservative candidate, had consequently been returned. Mr Lafontaine had defeated Mr Roe, and carried his re-election. The parliament was prorogued on the 12th inst by Sir Charles Bagot, with a short speech, simply thanking the legislature for the zeal and assiduity with which they had considered and perfected the measures of the session, as well as for the supplies they had voted, and exhorting the members to use their personal influence in the several districts to promote the harmony and good feeling which it had been his endeavour to establish. The Governor-general had promulgated a letter from Lord Stanley, secretary for the colonies, declaring that the Queen had refused to grant the prayer of certain petitioners, who had asked the Crown to make Toronto and Quebec alternate seats of the Provincial government. Kingston is to remain the civil metropolis.

The war between Texas and Mexico has been unexpectedly renewed by the latter power, which had sent a force against San Antonio, where the principal inhabitants were captured, including the Judge and officers of the Civil court, which was sitting at the time. A similar force was directed against Yucatan. So cleverly has Santa Anna contrived his plans, that the people of both the new republics were taken by surprise. At no former period were the Texians, it is said, so unprepared for defensive hostility. Their navy is at New Orleans, idle for want of funds, while Mexico is proceeding vigorously, having two steamers from England in her service, and plenty of men and resources. This *coup de main* on the part of the Mexican Dictator, has been received with great regret, and no small indignation, throughout the United States.

The intelligence from Rio Janeiro states that a treasury order, increasing the duty on imported goods five per cent, had been issued, and was in operation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A treaty of peace was concluded between Bolivia and Peru, on the 7th of June, under the auspices of the government of Chili. The mediating minister was commissioned for the purpose by the government of Chili, which guarantees the fulfilment of the treaty. The government of Bolivia ratified it on the 15th of June, and there is no doubt of its having been ratified also by that of Peru. The *Times* correspondent adds, that, scarcely had peace been concluded between the two states, when the Peruvian chiefs fell at loggerheads with each other. It appears that the army of the south was arranged in two grand divisions—one under the command of General Antonio Gutierrez de la Fuente, and the other under General San Roman. The former accuses the latter of seditious conduct in having withdrawn from his command. San Roman bestows a similar epithet upon La Fuente for having disobeyed certain orders of the supreme government. On the 8th of June a conspiracy against the government of Senor Menendez was discovered in Lima, at the head of which was Colonel Justo Hercelles. The conspirators expected the co-operation of the police and a part of the garrison. Its object is said to have been to proclaim General Orbegosa president, and to re-establish the constitution of 1834. The military men implicated in the affair, who were arrested, were tried by a court martial, and sentenced to various punishments. Captain Custodio Espinosa and an ensign were condemned to death; the latter was executed; the execution of the former was suspended, in consequence

of his offering to make important revelations. Hercelles had not been apprehended, although many houses had been searched in order to discover him.

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

A court of common council was held on Thursday, for the despatch of business. A petition was presented from Lord Dudley Stuart and others, requesting the use of the Guildhall, on some day after the 9th of November, for a ball in aid of the Polish Refugee fund. The prayer of the petition was granted. Mr R. L. Jones called attention to the report of a committee recommending that in future the duties of the high bailiff of Southwark should be performed as much as possible in person, and that the fixed salary of £800 should be abolished, the bailiff, instead, devoting to his own use the fees of the office. Mr Jones moved the adoption of the report. Mr Wire moved resolutions that the fixed salary should be continued. Ultimately, the report was agreed to by a large majority. Deputy Allen moved that the 23rd standing order be suspended in respect to the approaching election of high bailiff; thls is the order—"That no person, who is a member of the Court, or who has been so within three calendar months of the day fixed for the election to any office or place in the gift or appointment of the Court, shall be eligible to be a candidate, except in such cases where the vacancy has occurred subsequently to the person offering himself ceasing to be a member of the Court." Mr Allen's object was to admit Sir William Heygate to be a candidate. Mr Stevens opposed the motion, on the ground that it would be a precedent for endless jobbing. After an animated discussion, an amendment moved by Mr Stevens was rejected, by 57 to 56, and the Court adjourned. It is understood that the question of the standing order still remains open, since by some accident the original motion was not put after the amendment was rejected.

A meeting of the Middlesex magistrates was held on Thursday, in the sessions house, Clerkenwell, Mr Sergeant Adams in the chair. A highly favourable report was read from the visiting justices on Hanwell Lunatic asylum; where the recent improvements have completed accommodation for 1,000 patients. Reports on the house of correction and the new prison were also read. Mr Wilks and the Chairman spoke with horror of the solitary system pursued in the prisons of America. Several tenders were received to supply bread, at rates varying from 5½d. to 6d. The lowest tender was accepted.

The Central Criminal court commenced on Monday week. The recorder said that the calendar contained a list of nearly 300 prisoners, many of whom were charged with crimes of a very serious nature. One of these charges was that of murder by the administration of poison; another was of rape. There were several charges of aggravated assault, six of cutting and wounding, twenty-five of larceny from the person, five of robbery, seven of forgery and uttering forged instruments, and no less than twenty-eight of larceny committed by servants. At the opening of the court, on Wednesday, forty-eight prisoners were arraigned at the bar, fifteen of whom pleaded guilty, and the major part of them were sentenced to imprisonment for periods not exceeding six months, and others who had been before convicted, or guilty of high offences, were sentenced to banishment. On Monday the trial of Alice Lowe, for the alleged robbery of Lord Frankfort, took place. A reference to this case has appeared in a former number. After a lengthened investigation, the jury found the prisoner "Not guilty," amidst the cheers of the court.

The commisioners of sewers of the city of London, on Tuesday last, received a deputation of the residents of Cheapside, with a petition, signed by upwards of 120 of the most influential firms, praying that their street might be paved with wood, to obviate the incessant noise; and which prayer the commissioners granted, and replied, further, that it should be done when the weather permitted.

A petition, extensively signed by the graziers, salesmen, and others connected with Smithfield market, has been sent to the corporation, praying that the market might be still further enlarged, as there is not sufficient accommodation for the live stock. The north end towards Long lane is looked upon as the most suitable spot.

Wholesale and Retail Provision Trade.—The effect of the new tariff, hitherto but partially felt in the metropolis, is beginning to become more and more manifest as importation increases. It is generally considered amongst wholesale dealers in provisions, that the importation of live stock from the continent (oxen being the only kind to be had in any quantity) is not so good a speculation as bringing over cured provisions. The animals are invariably small, and for the most part so low in condition that they require a month's fattening before they are in a fit state for the English market. There have been several large arrivals of American hams, bacon, and pork, during the past week. The hams and bacon are well cured, and of tolerably good flavour; the former is retailed at 5d. and the latter at 4d. or 4½d. per pound. The American pork will not do for the English market: it is intolerably salt, and wastes so much in the boiling that the article would be dear at any price. Prime bacon and pork of home produce will always find purchasers, but there is no doubt but that a fall of one-third in the prices of salt provisions will be the ultimate result of the tariff, when in full operation.—*Morning paper.*

The late reported robbery of diamonds of the value of £9,000, at Covent garden theatre, from the person of a foreign diamond merchant of the name of Wolff, turns out to be a fabrication. The "merchant," it seems, owes considerable sums of money to various parties both on the continent and in England, and in order to "make a purse," he trumped up the tale, and absconded to Brussels, whither he has been pursued and arrested by a creditor to whom he was indebted about £1000.

On Wednesday morning, between seven and eight, a poor man named Condon, a labourer on the Greenwich railway, was engaged with some others in what is called the "shed;" and while in the act of "clearing" an engine previous to its running upon the line, another engine passed at the time, the "spring" of which caught the unfortunate man, and he was dreadfully jammed between the two engines. He was conveyed to Guy's hospital, his chest, back, and loins, being severely injured.

On Tuesday evening last, the Waterman steamer, No. 6, was proceeding down the river, when it came in contact with a boat, containing seven ship-riggers, crossing the water from Bermondsey. The boat was stove in, and the whole party immersed in the river. Ropes, boat hooks, and fenders were immediately thrown from the steamer, and fortunately, after hair-breadth escapes of some of the party, they were all saved and soon afterwards taken ashore. The preservation of so many persons on a dark evening, and in such a crowded part of the river, was very remarkable. At one time they were all struggling with each other in the water, and if the steamer had not been stopped and the crew displayed great alacrity, several individuals must have perished.

SCOTLAND.

On Monday last, Mr George Thompson was entertained at a public breakfast at Edinburgh, for the purpose of affording a number of his friends in this city a farewell interview, previous to his departure for India. About eighty persons were present, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr Ritchie, M. D. M'Laren, &c., and their eloquent guest; and a resolution of thanks to Mr Thompson for his exertions in the cause of humanity. In the course of his speech, Mr Thompson stated that her Majesty's reception of Dwarkanauth Tagore had been most gracious; her Majesty urgently pressing upon him the importance of his laying before Sir Robert Peel and Lord Fitzgerald all the information which he could give relative to the condition of India, so that Sir Robert Peel might be enabled to judge of the steps necessary to be taken for the improvement of his condition, and the better development of its immense commercial resources. Similar honours have been paid Mr Thompson at Glasgow.

Holyrood House and Park.—It is stated that the officers of the Crown are at present in treaty for the purchase of the range of houses in St Anne's yard, Prospect buildings, &c., on the south side of Holyrood palace, which at present press upon and disfigure the appearance of that ancient edifice. It is also stated that the government are in treaty with the Earl of Haddington for the surrender of his rights as hereditary keeper over the King's park, which our readers are aware gave him almost uncontrolled power over this royal demesne. Should this negotiation be carried out, the government will effect various improvements in the grounds; among the most conspicuous of which, we trust, will be the draining of the marshes, so long complained of, and various other alterations which, when finished, will impart altogether a new aspect to the ancient palace and surrounding scenery, and render it fit for a royal residence. These proceedings are taking place chiefly at the instance of her Majesty, who has expressed her intention to revisit Scotland at no distant period, and naturally wishes to have one palace in her ancient kingdom fit for her reception and her residence.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

An immense block of freestone, weighing twenty-two tons, and drawn by sixteen horses, was on Tuesday last conveyed to Edinburgh for the erection of a collossal statue of the Queen, to be placed on the north front of the Royal institution, Princes stteet.

Lord Brougham's Likeness.—About a hundred yards beyond the third mile-stone, on the road leading from Brodick to Lamlash, on closely noticing the top of the Ben-noos ridge of mountains, contiguous to Goatfell, there is strikingly observable the form and figure of a man lying on his back—the head, brow, eye-lids, and lashes—nose, mouth, and chin—affording a most accurate likeness of Lord Brougham. The uose, especially, cannot be better imitated by the most eminent sculptor. The neck, shoulders, body, legs, and feet are also very distinct, well-defined, and proportioned. One part of the rock on which Dumbarton castle is built yields, it is said, a correct profile of the Duke of Wellington.

On Friday a fire broke out in a large bonded store, the property of Mr O. Wingate, Ann street, Glasgow; and in spite of the exertions of the firemen, the building was entirely gutted. The loss of goods alone is calculated at upwards of £5,000. Amongst other valuables, there was 500 bales cotton, 500 bolls peas, about 500 bags of madder root, 100 casks ground madder, 400 or 500 packages of tea, a great quantity of bottled wines, which has all been destroyed. Such was the intensity of heat at one period of the fire, that it blistered the surrounding houses.

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, November 2.

Triumph of Complete Suffrage at Birmingham.—The following is the result of the municipal elections. There were seventeen vacancies, which have been supplied by eight new complete suffrage candidates; seven old complete suffrage candidates, who have taken a pledge that they will vote for a petition to parliament from the Town council in favour of complete suffrage; one complete suffrage candidate who displaced the complete suffrage candidate, who was formerly a member of the town council; and one whig who barely won, in the most aristocratic ward, by a majority of one; making sixteen complete suffrage members, and one whig. St Peter's ward, the most wealthy in the borough, is now represented by the two complete suffrage candidates, after a hard contest with its late whig members. In Duddeston ward, which is the largest in the borough, there was the most severe contest, which ended in the return of the two complete suffrage canditates, beating the whig Mr Blews, on whose side nearly the whole of the tories voted. The numbers at the close were, Gwyther 461, Haycock 412, Blews 377.

The Derby municipal elections have resulted in the return of 8 complete suffragists, 3 whigs, and 1 tory.

A cabinet council, the first this season, was held yesterday afternoon, at the foreign office, Downing street. It was attended by most of the cabinet ministers, the principal members of the cabinet, including Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Wellington, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir J. Graham, Lord Stanley, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CORN MARKET. Mark Lane, This Day.

No foreign corn has arrived this morning; the supply of English is moderate. Prices are looking up, but not much doing at present.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The first paper on "The Strike" next week. We should like each paper to have prefixed a summary of its contents.

"A Liberal" declined.

"A. Hill." The paragraph was copied from a daily paper.

Other correspondence must stand over till next week.

Erratum. In the Summary of last week, 15th line, for "security" read "scurrility."

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 8 lines ....5*s.* 0*d.*	For 16 lines...7 0	For 24 lines...9 0
10.....5 6	18 ..... 7 6	26.....9 6
12.....6 0	20 ..... 8 0	28 .....10 0
14.....6 6	22 ..... 8 6	Every additional 2 lines, 6*d.*

*** Advertisements from the country should be accompanied by a post office order, or reference for payment in London.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1842.

SUMMARY.

THE Canadian parliament has been prorogued for a short period. It was released from its labours by Sir Charles Bagot on the 12th ult. in a short but courteous address. The effect of the Governor's concessions to the avowed wishes of the people, has resembled the sudden ease which a patient obtains upon putting a limb into joint which has been long suffering from dislocation. We may now expect vigorous measures of reform and administration. Amongst the first of these, we predict, will be the abrogation from its supremacy of the established church in Canada. The nuisance, as it now exists, will be tolerated by our colonists not a moment longer than imperative necessity may require; and we should not be at all surprised if, twelve months hence, our aristocracy at home should undertake a fresh armed crusade in support of this grinding burden upon the best feelings and energies of the Canadian population. We are only fearful lest the leaders of the liberal party should be tempted to listen to the councils of the school of political economists, and attempt an imitation of the French system, by taking into the pay of the state all religious sects. We have philosophers here who have faith in nothing but their own wisdom—whose fears of what they call fanaticism lead them to court the bleakness of infidelity—who seem to fancy that man is to be regenerated by negatives, and that human nature never stands in a higher position than when it smiles contempt upon divine revelation.

The state of our own country is becoming daily more perplexing. In the money market there is an absolute glut, and capital can find no profitable investment. Government securities have reached an unnatural height—an unequivocal proof that money cannot be usefully employed. Trade continues to decline. The price of wheat is going down, and in the corn market there seems to be an absolute panic. The farmers are uneasy and dissatisfied, under the operations of the new tariff and the present corn laws; and the labourers are beginning to anticipate a more than usually melancholy winter, and to feel the effects of the pressure that has so long afflicted their brethren of the manufacturing towns, in a reduction of wages. All events are conspiring to drive the middle classes into the conclusion that oligarchical rule is no great blessing; and all minds are beginning to apprehend the near approach of an important change. We have not miscalculated. Things are taking exactly the course which, over and over again, we had predicted; and social laws are beginning to work out what no agitation, no reasoning, no appeal to higher and better motives could accomplish.

Rumour is busy in asserting that Sir Robert Peel intends to propose, next session, a fixed duty of six shillings on corn. Whether this be correct or incorrect remains to be seen. Should the report prove to be well-founded, we apprehend that the result of his scheme will be to put an end to effective anti-corn-law agitation, without greatly retrieving the country from its difficulties. Much as we value commercial reform, we cannot regard it as a panacea for all the evils under which we labour. The aristocratic system entails such universal misgovernment, and such overwhelming expense, as to make the question of a little more or less trade, a matter of comparatively minor interest. We are plunged too deep into national embarrassments to be dragged thence by just commercial principles. On this account, and on no other, do we regret the expense of so much energy and talent on what appears to us to be but one symptom of our present disease; and hence we view with little interest the otherwise commendable proceedings of the Anti-corn-law League. Were we persuaded that they could attain the object at which they aim, we should still deem their policy mistaken, partial, and unsuited to the appalling magnitude of the present crisis.

Several provincial papers have been making merry during the past week with a recent exhibition of female chartism. The *Times* gave the key-note, and other papers, whig and tory, have taken up the strain. We have no intention of discussing the question which has elicited from them so much pleasantry, but we may suggest that their articles are singularly deficient both in gallantry and in loyalty. Whilst a female holds the highest political position in this empire, and wields the largest amount of political influence which the British constitution can intrust to any one hand, we do think it would be becoming in the aforesaid journalists to sing small about female politicians. Every word they utter must be regarded as a libel upon our present monarch, and the sarcasms in which they indulge cover the bitterest reflections upon the sovereignty of Queen Victoria. In pure friendship we advise them to hold their peace. Their lucubrations may be distasteful in certain high quarters.

DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

WE attempted, in our last number, to trace up to their real sources some of the objectionable characteristics of American society. We found the origin of them, not in the political institutions of the people, but in their social position. Did we deem it necessary, we might corroborate our views by a reference to our own colonial possessions. We might show that, under our aristocratical form of government, similar circumstances to those of the people of the United States—take New South Wales for an example—produce precisely similar results; that in the one, as in the other, there is a ranker and more tropical development of human selfishness, under whatever modification of form it may show itself—whether in reckless and dishonest speculation, in impatience of social and moral restraints, or in intolerance of freedom of opinion and expression. It matters not what may be the peculiar organisation of civil power; in a newly-settled country, where population is thinly scattered over a vast extent of surface, the authority of the executive must needs be weak, and social vices find ample space for unchecked growth. Public opinion will hence conform far less strictly to a recognised standard of morality—and whether or not there be less of virtue than in other communities, assuredly there will be a more unreserved display of vice.

We resume the subject with this remark—that defective as may be, in some respects, the mechanism of the political institutions of the United States—certain, because well proven, as may be the fact, that they are not hermetically sealed against corruption, and that undue influences can find in them chinks and apertures through which to trickle—yet that, on the whole, those institutions substantially and accurately reflect the national mind. If that mind, imaged in the legislation of the country, be somewhat variable—if occasionally it show a want of generosity, and no great depth of wisdom—that cannot fairly be charged upon the mirror which reflects it. The institutions have not only a capacity, but an adaptation, to embody whatever there is among the people of intelligence and virtue. They are not an organised check upon social improvement. They give to reason, to benevolence, to morality and religion, fair play. And this is the perfection of the representative system. The highest eulogium which can be pronounced upon it is, that it secures to a nation government in unison with the nation's will—*self-government*—laws which are the body of which public opinion is the vital and vitalising spirit. As the character of the people improves, these will show it. The worth that is in society finds an accurate expression in legislation—and it reflects as fully their virtues as it does their follies and imperfections.

Experience has proved that governments attempting aught beyond this insure injustice in their working and failure in the result. It belongs not to them, it lies not within their province, to improve society, but to give expression and effect to its will, such as it is. We know of but one power sufficiently potent to elevate the standard of a nation's morals, and that power is not secular but religious. Law may prevent the evil of man's nature from working out all its deadly effects, but Christianity only can make that nature better than it is. Political economists may sneer as they will, but we are curious to know what sort of work they would have made of this world of ours if Christianity had not been abroad before them. Men may attempt to find a substitute for what is so little beholden to their wisdom—and with a view of indirectly puffing their own *nostrum*, may treat the great agent of social amelioration and progress with supercilious disdain—but when they have exhausted their bitter scorn, perhaps they will condescend to show us by what process they propose to grapple with human nature, and make it bend to their enlightened designs; and will inform us, not of what *ought* to be, but of what *shall* be. We must be excused for believing that hitherto there has been but one agent able "to bell the cat"—that whilst hundreds might succeed in "bringing the horse to the water," one only could "make him drink"—that systems of philosophy and modes of government may unquestionably point out wherein society *may be* improved, but that Christianity alone has ever *gone about it* with success. Let but the political institutions of a people fairly represent them—more than this the most enlightened minds will not require. All else which is necessary to their well-being and progression must be effected by other agencies—and if these agencies are allowed fair play, political institutions are no further responsible for the results.

In America, these civilising and ameliorating agencies are doing their work with vigour and decision, unimpeded by political institutions. There, truth and religion are closing in mortal grapple with ignorance, error, and vice. The darkest shades in the national character are already, under the action of light, becoming softened down. Every year witnesses the triumphant progress of a sounder and more healthy morality. Intemperance, once a national sin, is fast giving way. Commercial dishonesty, private and public, until now stimulated by the measures of the federal, and not the democratic, party, and rendered almost an act of self-defence by our own insane restrictions on trade, is frowned upon by a goodly portion of the American people. The principle of repudiation, broached at first by lawless borderers, never yet unequivocally recognised by a single state, and scouted with honest indignation by the federal government, finds a very insufficient and insignificant support. Slavery itself totters upon its throne, and at no distant period will be hurled from its seat by the stern virtue of American society. Whilst all these great and noble struggles are going on—whilst every good element is actively and potently at work to clear away the tangled mass of evils, the growth of peculiar social circumstances and of long neglect—whilst all that is noble in human nature is straining every nerve, not without brilliant success, to render the people of the United States worthy of the free institutions to

which they are attached—it little becomes the advocates of order in this country, the professors, too, *par excellence*, of religion, to sneer at the vices of American society, and to hold up their institutions as beacons for other nations to avoid.

American character, like wine yet in the wood, full-bodied as it is, rich and fruity, has not yet had sufficient time to deposit its crust. With all its defects, it has in it the elements of true greatness. Amidst financial embarrassments, the fruit of mistaken policy in monetary affairs, and aggravated by the anti-cosmopolitan principles of British commercial law, the country is yet advancing, with rapid strides, to a position of dignified pre-eminence. Reflection and experience will correct its errors and purge its grossness. It is yet in the hey-day of youth. The great experiment of democracy is yet comparatively unsettled. One only truth is known. Never before, under any political institutions, did a people so suddenly emerge from insignificance, and take a station of commanding power. In no other country under heaven has man, in his social state, secured so many of the advantages of political government, at less expense of domestic comfort and individual freedom. Nowhere is happiness more generally diffused. Nowhere is attachment to established institutions more cordial and more universal. In no other country is the producing class better educated, or more independent. There may be less of luxury there than here, but there is a more equable diffusion of true social enjoyment. There may be less splendour, but there is more light—less of the polish of refinement, but far more of the substantial elements of justice. America may not be perfect, but she has no reason to envy the nations which are crushed to the earth by the weight of feudal prejudices and aristocratic institutions.

THE APPROACHING DECEMBER CONFERENCE.

In another column our readers will find a copy of the final circular, issued by the National Complete Suffrage Union, in reference to the national conference to be held at Birmingham in the last week of the present year. We beg to commend it to attentive perusal, and also to claim notice for an address to that body issued by the Cirencester Charter association. There are two or three subjects touched upon by each, upon which we feel it incumbent to make a few remarks.

We must honestly confess that we have never been of the number of those who have discovered in the mode of election recommended by the council any serious deviation from its principles. The specific object of the conference being taken into consideration—that it is designed to seal and ratify an union between two hitherto divided parties, and to produce as the fruit of such union the draft of a bill for the reform of our representative system, to be laid before parliament during the ensuing session—there would appear to our minds to be no impropriety in securing for the occasion an equal representation of the two great parties concerned. The suspicions of the *Northern Star*, promulgated with such assiduity, and cast into the shape of such intolerable dogmatism, have struck us as indicating other motives than those which meet the eye.

"Methinks the lady doth protest too much."

We have, therefore, passed them over in unbroken silence; nor should we have adverted to them now had we not perceived that other journals, far more moderate in tone and not less truly democratic in principle, losing sight of the special object of the conference, have gravely impugned the propriety of the council's first decision. These latter papers, as well as the large body of the working classes whom they represent will, we doubt not, be satisfied with the circular just issued. It will be seen that the council propose that there be but one election, except in extreme cases. In towns where the expenses of only one delegate can be raised, we recommend an immediate correspondence with some neighbouring town, that each may send one delegate, and that the delegates so sent should be considered as representing both places.

The address of the Cirencester chartists contains a clause in reference to an union between free traders and complete suffragists which requires a passing notice. We regret to say that a mistake respecting the object of the council has gone forth to the public, in consequence of the first draft of the address having been sent to us previously to final revision. The council do not propose that the friends of complete suffrage shall be called upon to give, or to take, any pledge whatever on the subject; but it may fairly be a question of discussion, to quote the substance of the clause referred to, how far the friends of free trade will unite with the advocates of the suffrage, on their being satisfied that their newly-acquired franchise will be used in favour of commercial reform. We can conceive that a mutually satisfactory declaration of opinion might be given by each party, sufficient to constitute the basis of a cordial and efficient union.

We have only further to impress upon the minds of our friends the necessity of choosing their delegates to the conference at a public meeting legally convened. On this subject we gave ample directions a few weeks since, in an article entitled "How to go to work."

MURDER IN CHINA.

Two of our contemporaries have published the following frightful statement, from the narrative of Captain Bingham, an invalided naval officer, formerly engaged in the massacre of the Chinese:—

"About 12,000 [Chinese] advanced upon the southern and western gates, the guards retiring before them. On the Chinese penetrating to the market-place in the centre of the city, they were received by a heavy fire from our troops drawn up. This sudden check so damped their ardour, that their *only object appeared to be to get out of the city* as fast as they could; in doing which they were crowded *in dense masses* in the narrow street. The artillery now coming up, unlimbered *within one hundred yards of the crowded fugitives*, and poured in a destructive fire of grape and canister. So awful was the destruction of human life, that *the bodies were obliged to be removed to the sides of the streets to allow the guns to advance;* and the pursuit was followed up by them (the artillery) and the forty-ninth regiment for several miles."

No Englishman can read this passage without a burning sense of shame, that his fellow-countrymen should be occupied in the commission of such atrocities. We submit to the government, whether it would not be preferable to announce in their recruiting orders, that fine able-bodied Englishmen are wanted to butcher the Chinese; that neither courage nor discipline is requisite; and that, if they have the capacity of planting artillery against a huddled mass of human beings, and cold-bloodedness enough to fire at command of their superior officer, they will be well fitted for a campaign in China. We hold a man rather cheap, who debases himself by enlisting for a soldier; but were the facts above quoted honestly published to the world, we think the recruiting agents for the Chinese war would inveigle none but the vilest of the vile into their service. The soldier stands low on the moral scale, but the hangman's place is still lower; and from Captain Bingham's account, our countrymen in China have to do but hangman's duty. Here is another extract from the same chronicler, showing how the common affections of our nature, which dwell in the breast of the Chinese as of the Englishman, are outraged by our merciless proceedings:—

"With such a tremendous bombardment as had been going on for two hours in this densely populated neighbourhood, it must be expected that pitiable sights were to be witnessed. At one spot were four children struck down, while the frantic father was occasionally embracing their bodies, or making attempts to drown himself in a neighbouring tank. *Numerous similar scenes were witnessed.*"

Had public opinion been properly expressed in the legislature, we are persuaded that that body would not have dared to vote, as it did vote last session, upwards of £800,000 to prosecute our murderous invasion of China; and for the sake of humanity, as well as for the honour of the country, we would fain hope that the government will be compelled, next session, to abandon it.

DR CHANNING.

"His life was gentle, and the elements
So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up
And say to all the world, this was a man!"

Another of the world's teachers has departed from the world—another name has been added to the list of the mighty dead, who are canonised in the remembrance of all men for their unfaltering devotion to every good and great cause. William Ellerly Channing died on the 2nd of October last, after long suffering.

We do not appreciate, in this country, the relation in which Dr Channing stood to the enlightened inhabitants of the United States. He was not the mere minister of the Federal street congregation, in Boston, honoured and beloved as he was in that office. To suppose this would be to sectarianise his reputation. It was not as the unitarian minister that he was thought of by his countrymen. He was their spiritual hierarch—not self-imposed, but freely chosen; nay, almost unconsciously exercising his high functions, and setting before the self-seeking, money-hardened people of America, the eternal principles of truth and justice, which had their being in his own pure imaginings and generous emotions. In Europe he was regarded as the able writer—the moral philosopher—the literary champion of freedom. To America, he was all these, and more than these. He was the intelligence universally appealed to in the hour of difficulty for guidance and direction. When sordid passion had swayed men from the paths of duty and Christian rectitude—when the bulwarks of freedom were threatened by slavery and slaveholders, Dr Channing came boldly forward to denounce the guilty and save the nation. Throughout Europe, especially in England, his loss will be deeply felt; but, in the present state of parties and feeling in America, and with the low standard of morality there recognised, it will be irreparable.

Dr Channing was sixty-two years of age. For forty years he had ministered over the same congregation; by them he was called to the ministry, and with them he always remained. His youth is said to have betokened his after life, and he had scarcely started in his career when he was esteemed one of the most eloquent preachers in Boston. Eloquence, however, was by no means his choicest attribute; he was remarkable for his independence and unflinching moral bearing. No elaborate work has issued from his pen, but he was a large contributor to contemporary literature. His theological writings are comparatively trifling; in perfect harmony, however, with them were his essays on the purifying and elevating influences of literature, the masterly vindication of John Milton, and the equally masterly exposure of the crimes of Napoleon Buonaparte, who, for the first time, was stripped of his adventitious glory, his greatness and his weakness accurately defined. For these noble efforts the world is indebted to him; but themes and objects of a less ostentatious kind occupied his attention also, and engaged his great abilities. He was unremitting in his endeavours to improve the condition and promote the happiness of the labourer, not only by his own instruction, but by stimulating the instruction of others. In his lectures on the "Elevation of the Labouring Portion of the Community," he thus states his view of the labourer's destiny—"To maintain that the mass of men are and must be so immersed in matter, that their souls cannot rise, is to contradict the great end of their connexion with matter. I maintain that the philosophy which does not see in the laws and phenomena of outward nature the means of awakening mind, is lamentably short-sighted; and that a state of society which leaves the mass of men to be crushed and famished in soul by excessive toils on matter, is at war with God's designs, and turns into means of bondage what was meant to free and expand the soul." Whenever this exalted view shall be realised, the labourer, instead

of being branded, as now, with inferiority by law and institution, will take his place side by side with the other classes of society; and, clothed with the same rights, will be allowed, as far as political and social arrangements can operate, the same opportunities of developing his faculties and fulfilling his true destiny.

But eminent, useful, and enduring as are the labours we have above done homage to, Dr Channing would never have achieved the high reputation he possessed, had it not been for the part he took against American slavery. Slavery is the great blot upon the national character of America; it is the poison which is drying up the life-blood of free opinion, sound morality, and true religion; it is the barrier to progress, the destroyer of civilisation, the prolific source of coarseness, brutality, and wrong. Had such a man as Dr Channing gone to the grave without lifting up his voice against it, we might well have lost all faith in humanity. Fortunately for him, still more fortunately for the cause of emancipation, it was otherwise. He did lift up his voice against it; and it is no exaggeration to say, that already it has quailed before his eloquent denunciations. But some misapprehension has existed as to the time at which, and the circumstances under which, Dr Channing first spoke out on the subject of slavery. In reference to this misapprehension, we do not think that Dr Channing's fame will be sullied by a statement of the facts.

As late as the year 1834, Dr Channing does not appear to have written or preached against slavery. A strange fact this, and scarcely to be accounted for. Yet the peculiarity of Dr Channing's temperament, his quiet retirement, his scholar-like seclusion, and solitary communings, and above all, his education and early predilections, rather than any lack of sympathy for the enslaved, or indifference to freedom, may be assigned as cogent if not sufficient reasons. During this year, however, an Englishman of the name of Abdy had an interview with Dr Channing, and a long conversation on the inhuman prejudices entertained towards people of colour; which conversation was published in 1835. Mr Abdy was an enthusiastic abolitionist, and spoke well and warmly. Dr Channing's part in the conversation was not calculated to convey a favourable impression, and at the time did him some injury. His mind had evidently not yet been roused to the crimes and horrors of slavery. This reproach, however, was soon to be taken away. Mr Abdy left behind him the seeds which the reflection and moral courage of Dr Channing caused to germinate and ripen into good fruit. Shortly after that gentleman's interview with him, he preached a sermon against slavery before his congregation in Federal street. To English habits of thought, nothing may seem more simple than that a minister of the gospel should preach against slavery. But with Dr Channing it was passing the Rubicon, beyond which there might lie a crown of martyrdom. Public opinion in the United States was frantically hostile to any interference with slavery. Dr Channing knew this, and felt besides that by preaching against it he periled everything that had hitherto been dear to him. Idolised as he was by his countrymen, courted by the *élite* of Boston society, in intimate communion with statesmen and legislators, unused to aught but homage and respect, the struggle within him must have been no ordinary one, ere he could have brought himself to take a step which might reverse this proud position, with all its grateful accompaniments. A man of impulse would in a moment have leaped to the conclusion and rushed into action; but Dr Channing was by nature a man of solid, cautious judgment, and when with him the right prevailed over the expedient, the triumph was more conspicuous, and more likely to be permanent, than with a hastier or less thoughtful nature. Whatever doubt, therefore, may hang over Dr Channing's antecedent conduct, we will say that his eventful protest against slavery was one of the most self-sacrificing that has been made in America. And, once resolved, neither insult, indignity, nor threat, moved him from his purpose. The sermon we have alluded to was followed by his splendid demonstration of the sin of holding men in bondage, in his essay on slavery. Nor did he confine himself to writing alone. Averse as he was to public political action, he yet appeared in the hall of the Massachussets legislature, and co-operated with Garrison, Goodal, Follen, and other leading abolitionists, when the infamous demand of the South was made for the delivery of abolitionists to southern tribunals—that is, to certain death. The murder of Lovejoy, the anti-slavery editor and advocate, at Alton, fired the mind of Channing with strong indignation; and in spite of the vehement opposition of the state attorney-general, the local magistrates, and the aristocracy of New England, he was foremost amongst those who induced a large public meeting to stigmatise the atrocious act of the Alton mob as treason to the liberties of America. These events occurred in 1836 and 1837. A still more imminent crisis in the history of the anti-slavery movement approached. The eyes of the South and West had for some time been turned to the province of Texas, as a new market for slaves—a new field for slave labour; and in 1838, that province, instigated by the Southern planters, declared itself in insurrection against Mexico, of which republic it formed an integral part. Then it was that the South, by highly coloured representations of the tyranny of the Mexican government, strove to excite the sympathy of the American people for Texas, and proposed that it should be annexed to the American Union. This barefaced attempt to extend the dominion of slavery, to add another slave-holding state to the Union, produced Channing's celebrated letter to Henry Clay, every sentence of which glows with the light of reason and the love of freedom. It was entirely successful—it was the death blow of the whole scheme; and the annexation of Texas with the United States was henceforth known to be a state crime, and felt to be an impossibility.

This was the crowning act of Dr Channing's anti-slavery exertions. He has since published another letter to Henry Clay, and a pamphlet entitled "Emancipation," both replete with warning and instruction; and the latter, holding up to deserved opprobrium those Christian ministers who pervert the benign lessons of the gospel into an apology for slavery. But we must pause, as we have already been led by the attraction of the subject beyond our usual limits. Setting aside all reference to theological opinions, which we have endeavoured to do in this notice, we may say of Dr Channing, that he was the prophet of a better era, that will yet dawn upon the human race; and that his name will be uttered with blessings by the wise and good of all ages.

It is now understood to be settled that the court will leave Windsor for Brighton, on the 8th of November.

An important epoch has just arrived in the life of the Heir Apparent: his Royal Highness has just been weaned, and, we are happy to add, has borne the deprivation well.—*Globe.*

Her Majesty has conferred a pension of 300*l.* a year upon William Wordsworth, the poet.

The *Standard* announces that there is a very general opinion that parliament will assemble for the despatch of business early in January. It adds that nothing definite can be known until after the next privy council, which will be held at Windsor castle to-day.

We hear from a quarter likely to be well informed, that the state of the country, and the probability of the existing distress increasing as the winter advances, have occasioned Sir James Graham to urge upon Sir Robert Peel the assembling of parliament before Christmas. The reluctance of the Premier to adopt this precautionary course is supposed to arise from the natural disinclination he is likely to feel to meeting parliament with the formidable defalcation in the revenue disclosed by the late official returns; while the Home Secretary is naturally anxious to be relieved, in some degree, from the responsibility which rests on him to take measures for the preservation of the public peace.—*Globe.*

Sir Robert Peel, backed by a considerable section of the free-trade part of his cabinet, has resolved on proposing for its consideration, and, if he can, its adoption, the principle of a fixed duty; and in order not only to pillage Lord John Russell, but to undersell him in the market of national popularity, to fix that duty at less, by two shillings a quarter than was proposed by his liberal predecessors—in other words, Sir Robert Peel means to propose a six-shilling fixed duty on wheat!—*Hants Independent.*

Allan Cunningham, the distinguished artist and poet, died on Saturday evening, at his late residence, No. 27, Lower Belgrave place, Pimlico. Mr Cunningham was in his usual state of health on Thursday last. He was absent from home during some part of the day, and retired to rest quite well in the evening. Shortly after six o'clock on Friday morning Mrs Cunningham discovered him in a state of insensibility, and the medical attendant of the family, Mr Bloxsome of Ebury street, was sent for. On that gentleman's arrival he at once pronounced Mr Cunningham to be labouring under apoplexy. The deceased never regained consciousness, and died without pain.

The failures in the corn trade have had a serious effect in regard to the checking of business. It is even stated that parties will not take corn for the *duty and expenses*, although the prime cost is altogether sunk in the bargain. We do not consider this to be a general occurrence, though one or two instances are cited; and the fact is, that as the average price for the six weeks is now 52s. 2d., and the duty therefore 18s. per quarter, the official impost, and the freight and insurance charges do not make it worth while to accept any other terms. There is a decided panic, and beyond what circumstances justify, only that the parties immediately connected with the market have no ability to stay it.—*Advertiser.*

Money appears to be a complete drug in the market, so much so that an individual, it is stated, who had 50,000*l.* on his hands, could obtain for the immediate use of it but one and a half per cent; the same person afterwards had 300,000*l.* on hand, and for that he could obtain but one per cent!

A government contract has just been announced, which must prove acceptable to the Yorkshire manufacturers and artisans at this very dull season of the year. It is for 120,000 yards of baise and serge for the use of her Majesty's navy. The contract is also to comprise a very large quantity of worsted and other clothing. If appearances are to be believed, the government are resolved to have most ample supplies for the use of both services, as contracts for all descriptions of stores and clothing have of late followed each other more closely than at any time, unless at periods when the country was embroiled in a continental war.—*Daily Paper.*

The *Morning Post* says, "Our Alexandrian correspondent mentions a very important fact, which will have some valuable results should it be confirmed. It is the discovery of a coal mine at Suez. When it is considered that 4*l.* 10s. per ton is now paid at that port for coal to supply the Bombay steamers, and that if it be supplied on the spot it will cost only 7s. or 8s. per ton, the magnitude of this discovery will be appreciated. Steaming on the Indian seas is calculated at the rate of one guinea per mile under the present system, and reduction of the passage fares would therefore follow as a natural course, should the coal be obtained near Suez."

We understand, from parties connected with South America, that we are likely to have increased supplies of coffee, salted meats, and various other articles of consumption, for which there was previously no remunerative outlet in Europe, and that, in fact, shipments have already commenced. This is good news for some of the creditors of some of the republics, who may hope to get "in kind" part of the amount so long withheld from them in specie.—*Sun.*

No doubt appears to exist that a notification to the British government from Paris, announcing that the right of search treaty of 1841 will not be ratified, has been forwarded to this country.

An earthquake took place on the 9th of September, at Gross-Kanicha, in Hungary. The churches and houses of the town all suffered.—*German Paper.*

PROVINCIAL.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE AT MANCHESTER.

On Thursday evening, a crowded meeting of the Anti-corn-law League was held in Newall's buildings, Manchester. George Wilson, Esq., took the chair; and on his right were seated Richard Cobden, Esq., M.P. for Stockport, and Richard Walker, Esq., M.P. for Bury; Dr Bowring, M.P. for Bolton, Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P. for Manchester, and George Thompson, Esq., sat on the left of the Chairman.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by introducing R. Walker, Esq., M.P., to the meeting. Mr Walker, who on rising was loudly cheered, after some prefatory observations on his devotion to the cause of corn-law repeal, reverted to the correspondence that had taken place between the Duke of Cleveland and Mr Acland, and spoke in a subdued and lenient manner of the conduct of the former. He then took a slight review of the present condition of the manufacturing districts in the following words:—

"We have seen, within the last five years, that our trade has greatly declined; the capital of our merchants and manufacturers has been daily diminishing; the people are half-fed and half-employed: the poor rates in our manufacturing towns have increased three or four-fold; our workhouses are crowded with inmates; the savings of the frugal and industrious, which were intended to supply the wants of old age, are exhausted to supply the pressing wants of the day. The polished furniture of our artisans is exchanged for food, or distrained for rent to their landlords; their decent Sunday clothing in the pawnshops; our shopkeepers behind their counters wanting customers; in short, we have nearly a destruction of the social system. And what must result from this state of things? What we have seen will occur again; the disruption of social order, the magistrates of the district expecting momentary outbreaks, the peace only preserved by the presence of the military power, our gaols crowded with rioters, special commissions in every manufacturing county, ships freighted with transports to the antipodes; and pauperism, instead of being the exception, will, if not intercepted, become the rule."

In conclusion he exhorted the friends of repeal to direct their exertions more especially to the agricultural districts of Lancashire. If the repeal of the corn laws depended upon the members sent by the county of Lancaster and the boroughs within it, they could not carry the question.

Dr Bowring then addressed the meeting in a long and able speech. He congratulated the League on their encouraging prospects, and the position of the Premier.

"Sir Robert Peel himself is under the despotism of necessity; he has proclaimed principles, to which he, and whoever follows him, must give effect. He has become a lecturer on political economy in the House of Commons; and Sir R. Peel must carry out those doctrines which he has declared to be true. No doubt great changes are in progress; parties have been shaken up and scattered: and in that I rejoice, because I believe that a new state of things is coming forward, a new party, a party truly popular, and determined to carry out popular principles; and I know no principles so popular, so important to the people, as the principles of free trade. I was told yesterday, in London, that already as many as forty members had determined to desert Sir Robert Peel, that they were already alarmed at the concessions he had made to public opinion. But I am told that Sir Robert Peel himself, and certain friends of Sir Robert Peel, begin to anticipate, that for every one who shall desert him for the good he is doing, he will receive the addition of two from our side."

He then entered at some length into the effects of the new tariff, and the disposition of the farmers.

"The language they held was this, to use their own phraseology—'Drat him, he's worser than Lord John; Lord John only touched the corn, but he has touched the bullocks. He's worser than Lord John, and sorry we are that we ever brought him into power.'"

The great principles of commercial freedom were expanding, and their triumph was not far distant; and it was the part of Great Britain to set an example to the rest of the world. He then took a rapid glance at the history of the movement for commercial reform in this country—the declaration of Sir Robert Peel in favour of its principles—and the present prospects of the cause.

The Chairman then introduced to the meeting George Thompson, Esq., who, he said, was about to sail for India, and would take this opportunity of delivering his farewell address.

Mr Thompson was received with enthusiastic cheering, and spoke with his usual eloquence on the sufferings of the poor, their influence upon religion, and the duty of ministers of the gospel, who were mainly instrumental in carrying emancipation, to put forth their energies in the cause of repeal. He concluded in the follow strain—

"Whence come wars and rumours of wars, but from an invasion somewhere, of the rights of political justice? Whence the wide-spread cruelties and oppression of India?—the horrors of the slave-trade, the wicked assaults on China, the perfidious aggressions at Cabool; but from the same cause? If one nation, and that Great Britain, could be brought to feel the importance of making morality and politics synonimous, what would be the influence throughout the world? Then, indeed, our missionaries would not be thought satirists of their own nation; our statutes and the Bible would be but different parts of the same body of truth. Our literature would be purged of much of its pollution of falsehood, and the halls of justice, which are now but too often clotted with tales and proofs of might overcoming truth, would be redolent of another spirit, and to them the persecuted and the poor would turn with an eagerness similar to that with which the homicide sought the safety-bench in the cities of refuge of old."

Mr Cobden then moved, and Mr Mark Philips seconded, a vote of thanks to the gentlemen who had addressed the meeting.

SOUTHAMPTON, OCT. 31.—The peninsular steamer Little Liverpool arrived here last Tuesday, after a very stormy passage, from Vigo. A considerable quantity of smuggled tobacco and cigars were seized on board of her. She brought no Spanish cattle, owing to some misunderstanding between the shippers of cattle and the commander of the steamer. The peninsular steamer Tagus arrived here on Saturday, with fifteen passengers and twenty-five head of cattle. The oxen brought by the Bees' Wing from Spain did not sell well in this town, and were, in consequence, sent to London per railway on Thursday last. The Oriental leaves Southampton for Alexandria to-morrow; and the Tay, at the same time, will leave this port for the West Indies. Both vessels will be filled with passengers. Amongst those of the former will be George Thompson, the eloquent anti-slavery and anti-corn-law advocate; and amongst those of the latter will be the newly-ordained bishop of Guiana.

The inhabitants of Southampton were amused last week, with the sight of hand-bills announcing that Mr Leigh, the farmer's lecturer, would deliver two lectures on the corn laws, on Friday and Monday evenings, at the Victoria rooms. The syllabus of the lectures contained some very scurrilous remarks respecting the Anti-corn-law League. The tories were admitted gratuitously by tickets; the liberals were charged entrance money. A large meeting assembled, and after 7 o'clock the company became impatient, owing to the non-arrival of the lecturer. In the midst of great uproar, a person entered stealthily by a side door, bowed to the audience, and announced himself as Mr Leigh. A demand was made by the persons assembled, to appoint a chairman. This Mr Leigh and the tories objected to. The meeting, however, would not hear him without, and a chairman was at length selected. The lecturer commenced by reading the bill announcing the lecture; and perceiving the temper of his audience, he attempted to skip the scurrilous epithets he had applied to the Anti-corn-law League. He was compelled, however, to read the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, amidst the greatest indignation expressed by the assemblage. Mr Leigh was then allowed to go on with his lecture which appeared to be made up of contrasting the different statements of anti-corn-law advocates, and pointing out some discrepancies between them. He appeared so unable to advance one plausible argument in favour of the corn laws, that the meeting became impatient, and repeatedly expressed their dissatisfaction. Some working men kept up a running commentary on his lecture, and interested the meeting by many sensible observations and unanswerable arguments. When the lecturer sat down, several gentlemen spoke against the corn laws; and it being put to the vote, whether the corn laws benefited the poor man or not, an immense majority held up their hands against the corn laws. The corn law advocate and lecturer left the room amidst strong manifestations of the disapprobation of the audience.—*From a Correspondent.*

The noblemen and gentlemen connected with the county of Stafford have come forward with liberal subscriptions to liquidate the expenses incurred by the Staffordshire yeomanry cavalry, during the recent extraordinary duties they were called upon to perform, when the disturbances took place in that county, above the allowance made for the maintenance of that corps by the government. Sir R. Peel, Bart., has headed the subscription list with a donation of £100, and the Duke of Sutherland, Marquis of Anglesey, Earl Talbot, Earl of Harrowby, Earl of Dartmouth, Earl of Bradford, Lord Hatherton, and Lord Wrothesley, have respectively subscribed £50.—*Sun.*

RESULTS OF THE STAFFORD SPECIAL COMMISSION.—Of the whole number of prisoners tried, no fewer than 54 have been transported. Out of these, 11 have been transported for life, 13 for 21 years (among them William Ellis, one of the most dangerous men in the Potteries), 9 for 15 years, 18 for 10 years, and 3 for the term of 7 years. A very large proportion of the remainder have been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour. There are in all 146 prisoners who will have to undergo this kind of punishment. Eight have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment without hard labour, and among these are Linney and Cappur, the chartist agitators, the former of whom will have to remain in prison 2 years and 3 months, and the latter 2 years. Fifty-five prisoners were acquitted, 2 were discharged on entering into recognisances, 6 were discharged by proclamation, and three have traversed till the next assizes; these three being O'Neil, Cooper, and Richards. The whole number of prisoners for trial was 274.

THE NORTHLEACH CASE.—On Monday, the inquest on the death of Charles Beale was again proceeded with, and a further exposure made of the "starvation system," and unhealthiness of the prison. It was again adjourned until Wednesday; and, at its conclusion, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That Charles Beale died of disease of the lungs, brought on and aggravated by the punishment and mode of treatment he received whilst a prisoner in Northleach house of correction; and the jury express their unanimous disapprobation of the conduct of the governor, Townsend, the surgeon, Bedwell, and the under-turnkey, Harding." A memorial to the secretary of state, Sir James Graham, praying him to cause an investigation into the treatment of prisoners confined in, and the discipline of, Northleach house of correction, and the other prisons of the county, was signed by all the jurors, and was forwarded by the next mail to the Home office. The daily papers, in commenting upon the verdict of the jury, unanimously agree in its justice, and express a hope that it will be properly taken up by Sir James Graham. It is hoped that this investigation will lead to a general reform of our prison discipline and houses of correction. A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* mentions other places equally as bad as the Northleach house of correction.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.—The *Sunderland Herald* mentions the cases of two deaths which have recently occurred from the lengthened time which prisoners have been confined. One is the case of Holbeck the chartist, sentenced to three years imprisonment, and subjected in Northallerton house of correction, to the rigours of the treadmill and the silent system. The second instance occurred recently. At the Durham sessions last week, the visiting magistrates' report contained the following paragraph:—"It is our painful duty to report the death of John Elliott, which was certainly hastened, if not actually occasioned, by his long confinement in prison. We avert to this melancholy event, in justification of our urgent applications to the Home Secretary for a remission of the latter part of his sentence, notwithstanding the character of his offence, which, no doubt, precluded that extension of mercy to him, which followed a similar application from us in the case of Robert Taylor." The sentence in such cases ought to be a condemnation to slow death, which is its practical effect, rather than imprisonment in a house of *correction*.

STATE OF TRADE.—At Manchester cloth of every description is now lower than at any former period during the last eventful four or five years. It is impossible thus to go on. The most sanguine in the trade heretofore, are evidently beginning to think that no befitting and timely remedy can be applied, even if there was the disposition to apply one. Twist is again the turn in favour of the buyers, though it is not so depressed as cloth. Our winter prospects are frightful. No improvement has manifested itself at Leeds; indeed, if possible, greater gloom prevails than before. In fancy goods nothing is doing; there is some demand for heavy winter goods, but in middle qualities very little is doing. At Nottingham trade still continues in a very depressed and uncertain state. Both the cotton and silk glove branch are much depressed, and no prospect of any improvement. The Halifax market is in the same depressed state. The Rochdale flannel market and Bradford piece market have been brisker, and in Wigan the weavers have full employment.

FEARFUL DEPRESSION OF TRADE AT KIDDERMINSTER.—This town not only participates in the universal gloom, but at the present time is suffering more than at any former period in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. America, which in ordinary times has taken one-third of the whole of its manufactures, has, for the last three or four years, not taken one-eighth, indeed, scarcely any; and now, under the

new tariff of 2s. 2d. per square yard, we cannot look for any amendment in that quarter.

Edward Knight, landlord of the Eagle and Child, at Warrington, who absconded from that town on the 2d of September last, having been arrested in Cumberland, was charged at the former place on Monday, with embezzling various sums of money to the amount of nearly £1,000, the property of Messrs Smith and Dutton, maltsters, who had employed him confidentially. He was committed to take his trial on the charge at the next assizes, and the witnesses bound over to prosecute.

Attempted Escape from Gaol.—Some few days ago, a desperate plan of escape was formed by nine inmates of Montgomery gaol, and communicated to two or three of their fellow-prisoners, who refused to join in it, and communicated the scheme to Mr Lloyd, keeper of the gaol. The time fixed upon for effecting their purpose was when the turnkey proceeded to lock up on Thursday evening, when it was arranged they were to silence him by intimidation or violence, having previously provided themselves with bludgeons (legs wrested from the benches) and a clasp knife. As a precautionary means, Mr Lloyd had arranged that the principal turnkey should go round as usual to lock up, but in the event of any demonstration on the part of the prisoners he was to fire a pistol as a signal for the other turkeys to rush to the rescue. Accordingly he went, but the pistol missed fire, and the poor turnkey got most severely ill-treated in the very short interval which elapsed between his cry of murder and the appearance of the other prison functionaries to his relief. After a short but severe conflict, the conspirators were overpowered, and safely secured by additional irons. The circumstances were reported by the visiting magistrates to the sessions, and the ringleaders will be tried at the assizes. —*Salopian Journal.*

Sinking of a Vessel.—A melancholy accident occurred in the river Ouse, at Turn Head, near Selby, by which three lives were lost. A vessel called the Hopewell, with a cargo of coals, was lying there at anchor, the captain, Mr Broadhead, and his brother, wife, and three children on board; when in the middle of the night, the captain was awakened by the rushing of water, and found that the vessel had sprung a leak, and that the water was pouring into the hatchway. He aroused his family, and endeavoured to make his escape from the cabin, which was rapidly filling, but found it impossible. His brother, who had slept in the forecastle, now came to his assistance, and extricated him and one of the children; but their attempts to save his wife and the other two children were of no avail. With difficulty they succeeded in getting into the boat, and reaching the shore. On Sunday afternoon an inquest was held on the bodies, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

IRELAND.

A Claimant for the Peerage.—At the Head office, Dublin, Robert Lindsay Crawford was brought up for final examination, on the charge that he, being a felon, convicted of horse-stealing in the year 1826, against whom judgment of death had been recorded, and which had been commuted to transportation for life, had returned to these realms, and had been found at large, without lawful excuse, in London. The counsel for the prisoner stated that the prisoner was the grandson of the Earl of Crawford, who died in 1801; that he had been defrauded of the property that came to him, by means of a conspiracy; transported for 14 years by false accusation; and his sentence, after 5 years, was annulled, and a free pardon granted. Mr Crawford then returned to England to claim his honours. The magistrate said that it was certainly a very curious case, and he had no doubt it would engage the attention of government. In the mean time he must order him to be sent to Derry gaol to await his trial.

A decided change has taken place in the weather. Winter has now fairly set in—a biting frosty air, and occasionally heavy showers of rain and sleet.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dreadful Shipwrecks.—On Sunday week, during a hurricane which had been raging the whole of the preceding night, two large vessels were wrecked on the Goodwin Sands. Though it was blowing a gale of wind with a tremendous sea rolling, a part of the coast guard service put off in their lugger, and a number of fishing boats, to render assistance. The first gained proved to be a barque called the Hope, belonging to London, commanded by Captain Steel, on her homeward voyage from Quebec. She had struck on the outside of the Goodwin Sands, and was breaking up rapidly. There were no persons on board; but it was afterwards ascertained the crew had been saved by a Broadstairs smack. It appears, from the accounts given by the crew, that the ship struck shortly after midnight, when running for the mouth of the Thames. The wreck has since entirely disappeared. Her loss is estimated at between 5,000*l.* and 6,000*l.*—The other wreck, upon the coast guard reaching it, was discovered to be that of a barque nearly of the same size, named the Nancy; but they were unable to approach it on account of the tremendous surf about the sands where she struck. From the fact of the boats being still attached to the wreck, there is little doubt but the entire of her crew perished, as none of them have since been heard of. The ship is valued at 8,000*l.*—During the morning, and whilst the storm was at its height, his Belgian Majesty's man-of-war, the Comte de Flandres, 18 guns, Captain Hyde commander, had a narrow escape of being lost off the same sands. The ship, which had but a day or two before sailed from Ostend on a voyage of discovery round the world, was bearing towards the North Foreland when taken by the storm, and driven back on to the sands. For a length of time her situation was extremely perilous, and the consternation on board amongst her numerous crew was, as may be supposed, excessively great. After cutting away the foremast, and otherwise lightening the ship, she floated off, and was subsequently brought to an anchor in the roads. On the following day she got safely into Ramsgate harbour.—Since then several other vessels have been ascertained as having been lost in the course of the night, as the coast in that neighbourhood, both in a northerly and southerly direction, has been strewn with spars and pieces of wreck.—At Ilfracombe the storm was severely felt. About four o'clock on Sunday morning a large brig, called the Wilberforce, from Sundersfoot, was totally lost three miles up the beach, by striking on the rocks under the cliff. The whole of the crew, ten in number, including the master, Mr Nixon, perished with the ship. At day-break the beach was found covered with spars and pieces of wreck belonging to the ill-fated craft. In the course of the day the bodies of the captain and one of the seamen were washed ashore, shockingly disfigured about the head and face by coming in contact with the rocks. The Wilberforce and cargo are valued at 1,200*l.* About the same time a large barque, name at present unknown, was observed to go down between four and five miles off Cromer light-house. Her crew (supposed to consist of sixteen persons) sunk with her, and perished. Another vessel, the Friends, of Carbia, in Wales, went down in the course of the same morning in the Channel, those on board perishing with her. On the coast of Sussex the storm was most terrific. Two boulder boats, with two men each in them, endeavoured to enter Newhaven harbour, but in their attempt went down within a short distance of the shore, and the four men perished in the sight of a number of persons who had assembled on the pier, but were unable to render the slightest assistance. Many other vessels are known to have been wrecked, but their names and fate of the crews have not been received.

Effects of the New Tariff.—The tariff seems to be working a reduction in provisions everywhere. A country dealer, we perceive, who professes to have made arrangements with agents on the continent, as well as in the United States, advertises American pickled pork at 3d. to 4½d per lb.; ditto, corned beef, 2½d. to 4d. per lb.; fine flavoured hams from Montreal (mildly cured) from 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; prime rounds of beef from Russia, 4½d.; famous Virginia hams, equal to the finest Westphalia, 6½d. per lb.; good old cheese, from Philadelphia, 4d. to 4½d. per lb.; and new cheese, from New York, equal to the finest Cheshire, at 6d. to 7d. per lb.—*Sun.*——A great reduction in provisions has taken place in North Shields, within the last week or two. Prime beef and mutton has been selling last week and this at 4d. and 4½d. per lb. American pork, 4d.; and yesterday, we are informed, that good eatable pork, said to be American, was selling for 3d. per lb. at the New Quay. Fine flour 1s. 10d. per stone. Butter 1s. per lb., &c.—*Tyne Mercury.*——At the Abergwilly fair last week, a still further reduction in the price of stock took place. Lots of remarkably fine beasts were sold at £14 a head; horses did not fetch more than from £5 to £12; and sheep sold generally at 17s.——Last week there were about 250 head of cattle imported into Hull by the different steamers, chiefly from Hamburgh, and several more importations are expected. It is, however, believed that next spring, cattle will be much scarcer on the continent——One of our townsmen, who has been in the habit of sending a ton or more of meat to London, says the business is quite unprofitable; and another, who has forwarded large quantities, talks of giving up the trade, the London market being overwhelmed with supplies.—*Leicestershire Mercury.*——An extensive landowner in Buenos Ayres writes to his brother in Galloway—"We commenced about the beginning of this present month (October) to slaughter 4,000 bullocks and 20,000 sheep for the Liverpool market, to be cured under the new process of curing." Formerly the bullock was slaughtered principally for the hide, tallow, and horns, which are annually shipped for Liverpool. This will also give a stimulus to the shipping interest, as it will furnish cargoes for a number of large vessels.—*Dumfries Times.*——In several parts of the country, the disposition to low prices is compensated by lowering the wages of agricultural labourers.

Foreign Meat, &c.—American pigs are fed by ranging in the woods and eating acorns, and afterwards, with the best of all descriptions of food for fattening—In dian corn, frequently ground into meal. It is this description of food which causes the pork to be so fat as it is, and it is this that induces the fine flavour which is discoverable in no other pork. A few days since, I heard the captain of a vessel say that American pork was too fat, and that it had a peculiar flavour. I, in consequence, obtained a piece of Canada pork out of a barrel, belonging to a parcel which arrived in this port six weeks since. I had it boiled, and invited the captain and some others to examine the result. Without one exception, it was pronounced to be "the sweetest, the best-flavoured pork they had ever tasted." Now, as this description of pork has of late been selling at Liverpool, it could go into consumption at 3½d. per lb., and afford a fair profit to the retailer; and, for ship stores, for 27s. to 30s. per barrel, or about 2½d. per lb. So much for Sir R. Peel's new tariff, which, happily for the kingdom, will be the means of reducing the enormous price which butchers' meat had attained. We have latterly had incontestible evidence, through large importations, of the fine quality of American cheese and hams. In my house I have consumed a couple of the latter, for which I paid a retailer 6d. per lb.; they are equal to Westphalia, for which I not long since paid 9d. These hams were cured in the Western States of America, and were sent down the Ohio to New Orleans, where they were shipped to Liverpool. Pickled hams have also been imported, of the finest description, which have been selling at about 35s. per cwt., duty paid, or 3d. per lb.; and, after the 10th of Oct., they doubtless will be sold to the small consumer at a low price. The Americans kill all their pigs and cattle during the cold weather and the winter season, so that tainted meat is less likely from that than any other quarter. Hog's lard from the states is likely to be imported in large quantities, the duty being reduced 75 per cent. In this country it is made use of for a variety of purposes, particularly as a substitute for butter, by confectioners; but I have never known it used here as a substitute for butter in the frying of fish. During a period of more than twenty years residence in the United States, I never knew fish to be fried with anything but hog's lard. This article will be sold, ere long, in the English market for less than half the price of butter. I view the provision tariff as an introductory measure which will secure Sir Robert the landed interest to aid in putting down the West India monopoly the next session of parliament.—*Correspondent of the Liverpool Albion.*

Assessment of Real Property.—According to a return made to an order of the House of Commons last session, it appears that the total annual value of real property assessed to the poor rates in England, is 59,685,412*l.* of which 30,448,991*l.* consisted of landed property, 22,991,472*l.* of dwelling houses, and 6,244,949*l.* of all other kinds of property. The sum levied for poor-rates in England for the year ending Lady day, 1841, was 6,009,564*l.* The rate in the pound on

the annual value of real property assessed in 1841 was, for the whole of England, 2s. The highest rated county is Wilts, in which the rate amounts to 3s. in the pound. In Buckinghamshire, Suffolk, and Surrey, it is 2s. 9d.; in Essex, Dorset, Gloucester, and Southampton, 2s. 8d.; whilst in Yorkshire it is only 1s. 11d., and in Lancashire 1s. 8d. The rate per head of annual value of real property is, for the whole kingdom 3*l.* 19s. 7d. The rate per head is highest in Herefordshire, namely, 5*l.* 19s. 1d., and lowest in Cornwall, namely, 2*l.* 13s. 4d. The area of England in English statute acres, is 31,770,615. The average annual value per acre for the whole kingdom is 19s. 2d. Middlesex is the county in which the value reaches the highest point—the average value there is 1*l.* 14s. per acre. In Leicestershire the annual value per acre is 1*l.* 7s., and in Lancashire 1*l.* 5s. In Westmoreland it is only 9s. 1d., in Northumberland only 12s. 9d.

Trade with Denmark.—We learn from a Danish gentleman well acquainted with the trade and statistics of Denmark, that there is every probability of an extensive trade in cattle between that country and England. The cattle hitherto sent to Hamburg are likely to be sent to this country, as the better market.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Extraordinary Clock.—After four years' labour the repairs of the "astronomical clock" at Strasburg are completed, and it was to be set in motion on the meeting of the scientific congress, on the 28th. In this curious piece of mechanism the revolutions of the sun, the moon, and the planets are marked down with scientific exactness. Seven figures represent the seven days of the week, each appearing in its turn on the days allotted to it. The four ages come forward to strike the quarters, and the skeleton death strikes the hours. At noon the twelve apostles advance in succession to bend down before the figure of our Saviour, who gives them the benediction. At the same moment a cock claps his wings and crows three times. It is said to be one of the most curious pieces of clockwork in Europe.

Restoration of Hamburg.—It is a subject for congratulation that the extreme imbecility and folly of the City corporation, when London was rebuilt, will not find a parallel in the conduct of the Hamburg government. * * * London was rebuilt of more durable materials, but still nearly in its old form of an entangled net-work of lanes and alleys, the broadest of which are unequal to the traffic of the metropolis. We are glad that better counsels have prevailed at Hamburg, and that whatever faults the plans proposed to be adopted for rebuilding may possess, the general principle has at least been recognised, of the expediency of buying up the whole of the ground with a view to the formation of new streets. Immediately after the fire, the ordinary forms of the constitution were suspended, and conformably with some established precedents, a council was appointed, of senators and citizens, to discuss the measures requiring to be pursued to enable Hamburg to recover from the blow it had sustained. A survey of the ruins was ordered, and Mr W. Lindley was called upon by the senate to design a plan for rebuilding the city, which was subsequently submitted to a committee of professional men. The plan was at first thought to be on too extensive a scale; but although there are some who stand up for the ancient landmarks, however inconveniently placed, many of the more important of his suggestions have been approved, including the proposed continuation of the promanade of the Yunferstieg round the four sides of the Alster, and the arrangement of the principal public buildings in the centre of a few bold and broad streets. Building and drainage acts have also been passed relative to the construction of party walls and the formation of sewers. Thus Hamburg will rise from its ruins more splendid and infinitely more healthful and commodious than before, and the calamity she has suffered will prove a blessing to the next generation.—*Westminster Review.*

Caoutchouc.—Oh, the wonderful properties of India rubber! It is the grand principle of the age and land we live in. By it we walk dryshod over brooks and moory places, and bide the pelting of the mountain showers, with a skin as impervious to the element as if we had been fledged in the mallard's nest. Sleep also obeys it, for it smoothes down our airy pillow in no time, and blows us up a couch on the down far surpassing the comforts of James Fitzjames's makeshift of brown heath. It constitutes the stay—or, for the matter of that, the *stays*, of many a sylph-like form, and supports the substantial rotundity of the stout equestrian's waist. Nay, it gives support and buoyancy to the same stout gentleman's horse; not alone in the shape of patent girths, which heave out with every breath he inhales, and return their pressure at each respiration; but its plastic substance is moulded into the pavement, which lifts him at every spring from the earth. The Doncaster course will shortly be laid down with such a flooring of *caoutchouc*, as bids fair to "annihilate both time and space," and make a *Bee's-wing* as rapid as the eagle's. Gradients, too, will be constructed upon sleepers of this soft yielding material; and when that happens, the whole world will travel on velvet. But the *metaphysical* qualities of caoutchouc are still more surprising. It is the grand staple of Whitehall, at this present writing. The greatest man of those parts wears it inside his skin. He has an India rubber conscience, woven for him by the protestant jesuits, which he can stretch or contract to all dimensions and occasions. When he is out of place, it gets very tight, but in office it sits as loosely as a purser's shirt on a handspike. It is the great *sliding scale* principle, which makes each change of opinions, and every renunciation of professions sit easy upon the mind. It preserves the tone of his stomach most admirably; so that he can swallow American pork now, with as good digestion as he would have bolted a rasher of Yorkshire ham some time ago. As yet he nauseates *sweets*; but he has been observed to suck a Brazilian sugar-cane *on the sly*, and the elastic principle within him will soon bring him wholly round. It is well known how Ireland was his chief trouble in times past, when the moral caoutchouc of his nature almost choked him with the spleen of impatience; it is now dilated and spread out, so as to form a very pretty wraprascal, and almost to realise Spenser's fanciful description of a similar garment. It hath a power of stretching in it; yet, as we have already said, it can gather itself into the narrowest compass, when obliged or disposed so to do, whereof the late shortening of the line at Maine is a notable example, not to say anything about the *moderation* it prescribed, as to our conquests in Affghanistan.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Viscount Melbourne has given three acres of land, as a site of the intended new church to be erected at Bulwell, Nottinghamshire. It is calculated that the church will afford 700 free sittings.

LITERATURE.

Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa. By Robert Moffat. pp. 624. London: John Snow. 1842.

Every view in which Africa can be regarded renders it a region of deep interest. We are indeed disabused of many of the chimæras which once peopled it. We tremble no longer at the Troglodytes with their serpent meat. Sphinxes and Medusas—basilisks and Prester Johns inhabit it no more; and no modern Othello tells us of

> "The Anthropophagi and men whose heads
> Do grow beneath their shoulders."

Hitherto, however, we have rather unlearned the "vulgar errors" of our forefathers than found much veracious matter to substitute in their place. Who ever hears of Africa without a feverish eagerness to know more, and a selfish fear lest that knowledge should come too late for his own age? The memorable events which occurred on its northern shores when it was yet a part of the civilised world—the vast territories yet unexplored, where so many heroic lives have been scattered, and respecting which conjecture exhausts itself in vain—the peculiar productions, animal and vegetable, to enrich our museums and to add new varieties to the proofs of God's power—the probabilities of an immense mart yet to be opened to future commerce—the fearful tragedies enacted and yet enacting by war and slavery—and the unequivocal and extending triumphs of divine religion in that land of barbarians—all give to Africa a first-rate importance in the eye of the historian and the geographer, the naturalist and the merchant, the moralist and the Christian. This interest is increased by the failure, painful though predicted, of Sir T. F. Buxton's recent expedition—a splendid project of enthusiastic benevolence, but built upon the dust. Thus introduced, this volume of Mr Moffat deserves, and has already received, a most welcome reception.

The district of Southern Africa was chosen by the London Missionary society as a sphere of labour, immediately after the establishment of its mission in the South Seas. Both these enterprises, begun in prayer and amidst many difficulties, have been honoured with great results. Ordained in Surrey chapel at the same time, Williams was sent to labour in the one, and Moffat to labour in the other. Death has sealed the labours of the former in blood—"*multis ille bonis flebilis occidit*"—long may the labours of the survivor continue to bless mankind! In the history of the two men it would not be difficult to trace some singular coincidences. These may pass. Enough, let it be, to say that both have been highly qualified by devotedness, enterprise, and high religious character, for their great work. Their two volumes belong, not to the church alone, but to each other. Both will remain as lasting monuments of the favour with which God has regarded the great society in the name of which they have laboured.

In a very modest preface, the author has disclaimed any literary pretensions for his work:—

> "He hopes no apology will be deemed necessary for any imperfections which may appear in the preparation of his narrative. The collection of terms, and the polish of periods, have made but a small part of his studies. * * * * * * He feels confident that lettered men will look into the pages of an African evangelist for things far more substantial and important than the graces of composition, an accomplishment which the author much admires, but to which he makes no pretension. He makes his present appearance before the British public less in the capacity of an author than of a witness, who most earnestly desires to establish and to enforce the claims of perishing and helpless, and all but friendless millions, for whom he has hitherto lived and laboured; whom he ardently loves, and with whom, all black, barbarous, and benighted as they are, he hopes to live, labour, and die."—*Preface.*

It is not indeed easy to conceive of anything as a stimulus to missionary exertion better than this book, unless it be the advantage of having heard the details, *vivâ voce*, from the lips of the author soon after his return from Africa. We love from our hearts a devoted missionary; and those who heard Mr Moffat cannot have forgotten his erect and manly form—his simple eloquence, all nature without art—or the pathos and playfulness which, mutually aiding the effect of each other, contributed so powerfully to the general result. Some of this we miss; though we can scarcely wonder that the flask which has been so often uncorked should no longer sparkle with its first effervescence. Let us not, however, be understood as depreciating. As a narrative of travels alone, this volume posseses singular attraction. There are some of the most forcible descriptions of "antres vast and deserts idle" mingled with personal adventures of every variety. As a record of Christian missions, such a book as this makes us almost inclined to doubt whether the age of miracles be indeed passed by.

It is difficult within our limited space to justify our opinion by extracts. We cannot attempt the most interesting passages. The following is striking:—

> "Sitting down beside a great man, illustrious for war and conquest, and amidst nobles and councillors, including rain-makers and others of the same order, I stated to him that my object was to tell him news. His countenance lighted up, hoping to hear of feats of war, destruction of tribes, and such like subjects, so congenial to his savage disposition. When he found that my topic had solely a reference to the great Being of whom, the day before, he told me he knew nothing, and of the Saviour's mission to this world, whose name he had never heard, he resumed his knife and jackal's skin, and hummed a native air. One of his men, sitting near me, appeared struck with the character of the Redeemer which I was endeavouring to describe, and particularly with his miracles. On hearing that he raised the dead, he very naturally exclaimed, 'What an excellent doctor he must have been to make dead men live!' This led me to describe his power, and how that power would be exercised at the last day in raising the dead. In the course of my remarks, the ear of the monarch caught the sound of a resurrection. 'What,' he exclaimed with astonishment, 'what are these words about? The dead, the dead arise!' 'Yes,' was my reply, 'all the dead shall

arise.' 'Will my father arise?' 'Yes,' I answered, 'your father will arise.' 'Will all the slain in battle arise?' 'Yes.' 'And will all that have been killed and devoured by lions, tigers, hyænas, and crocodiles, again arise?' 'Yes; and come to judgment.' 'And will those whose bodies have been left to waste, and to wither on the desert plains, and scattered to the winds, again arise?' he asked with a kind of triumph as if he had now fixed me. 'Yes,' I replied; 'not one will be left behind.' This I repeated with increased emphasis. * * * * Makaba, then turning and addressing himself to me, and laying his hand on my breast, said, 'Father, I love you much. Your visit and your presence have made my heart white as milk. The words of your mouth are sweet as honey, but the words of a resurrection are too great to be heard. I do not wish to hear again about the dead rising! The dead cannot arise! The dead must not arise!' 'Why,' I inquired, 'can so great a man refuse knowledge, and turn away from wisdom? Tell me, my friend, why I must not add to words, and speak of a resurrection?' Raising and uncovering his arm, which had been strong in battle, and shaking his hand as if quivering a spear, he replied, 'I have slain my thousands, and shall they arise?' Never before had the light of divine revelation dawned upon his savage mind, and of course his conscience had never accused him, no, not for one of the thousands of deeds of rapine and murder which had marked his course through a long career." pp. 404, 405.

We wish we had room for the account of Africaner, or for some details of the Bechuanas. We commend them to the notice of our readers; especially to the young. Children will read the book with eagerness.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs Williams, widow of the missionary, arrived at Gravesend on Tuesday se'nnight, in the Cairo, which left Sydney on the 14th May. Mrs Williams is accompanied by her youngest son; and both are in excellent health.

The second anniversary of the North Wales branch of the Congregational union was held at Carnarvon last month. On Wednesday, the 5th, public service was held at Penderf chapel, at which sermons were preached by the Revs D. Roberts, D. James, and J. Jones. On Thursday morning, at six o'clock, a special meeting of ministers was held, when such reports of the state of the various churches were received as excited feelings of gratitude and delight. At ten o'clock a meeting of ministers, deacons, and church members, was convened, at which Griffith Evans, Esq., of Maes-y-pandy, whose zeal and devotedness to every good cause have gained for him universal respect, was called upon to preside; and at which the principles of church government, and the inter-community of independent churches, were faithfully stated. At two o'clock the members re-assembled, when appropriate addresses were delivered by various ministers; and it was agreed that the Rev. W. Griffith of Holyhead be appointed to attend the next meeting of the Congregational union in London, as delegate to represent the united associations of North Wales; and that the next meeting of the North Wales union be held at Llanbrynmair in 1843. At six o'clock in the evening public service was held, and sermons were delivered by the Revs S. Jones, C. Jones, and E. Davies. At six o'clock on Friday morning the Revs D. Jones and J. Owens preached. The ten o'clock service was intended to be held in the same chapel, but as it was literally filled half an hour before that hour, the congregation moved to Moriah chapel, which, being the largest in Wales, was found very commodious on the present occasion. The Rev. S. Roberts preached "On the nature and constitution of a gospel church;" and the Rev. W. Griffith on the "Union of churches." At two o'clock the Revs W. Davies and T. Pierce preached. At six o'clock in the evening the Revs D. Davies, O. Owens, and R. Thomas preached. The congregations were very numerous, the sermons most pathetic and powerful, and much good is anticipated as the result of the proceedings. The meeting was one of the most important ever held amongst the independents.

Newport Pagnell College.—A special meeting of the friends of this institution was held at the Independent chapel, Newport Pagnell, on Wednesday, 26th Oct., for the purpose of recognising the Rev. J. Watson, late of Finchley, as the newly appointed tutor; and also to present a memorial from the ministers educated in that institution, to the late tutors, the Rev. Messrs Bull. The service was commenced by the Rev. W. Chapman of Greenwich, by reading and prayer; after which the Rev. J. Watson delivered a most lucid and eloquent discourse on the plan of study in future to be adopted at this institution, which we understand is to be published. The Rev. T. P. Bull then offered special prayer for the divine blessing to rest on Mr Watson. After which Thomas Piper, Esq., the London treasurer, presented in the name of the ministers educated in this institution, a very elegant clock to the Rev. T. P. Bull, and a valuable standard work to the Rev. Josiah Bull; when they each replied, assigning their reasons for relinquishing their office, expressing their conviction of the importance of institutions of this character, and their intention by every means to further the interests of the institution with which they had been so long connected. The service was then closed by the Rev. C. Gilbert of Islington. In the evening a very impressive discourse was delivered by the Rev. John Leifchild, D. D., in the absence of the Rev. Dr Fletcher of Stepney, who was prevented by indisposition. The following ministers also took part in the services of the day:—the Rev. Messrs Frost of Cotton End, Prust of Northampton, Brook of Ridgmount, Slade of Corsham, Bright of Luton, and Kent of Biggleswade.

Home Missions, Yorkshire.—On Wednesday last, a deputation from the West Riding Home Missionary society, consisting of the Rev. Messrs J. Ely of Leeds, J. Eccles of Ashton, and J. Curwen of Reading, together with P. Williams, Esq., of Leeds, visited Settle, for the purpose of promoting a revival of religion, when animated and soul-stirring addresses were delivered in the independent chapel, by the above-named gentlemen, likewise by the Rev. George Swann, the respected minister of the place. Mr Curwen also gave a very interesting address to the teachers and scholars of the Sunday school, on Sabbatical tuition, which was listened to with marked attention. After which a collection was made, on behalf of the Home Missionary society, amounting to £5. It is highly satisfactory to state that since the settlement of Mr Swann, in April last, the interest has received a great impetus, and that the congregation is gradually increasing in numbers and respectability, and a sphere of usefulness presenting itself on every side, where it is hoped much real good will eventually be realised.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, Oct. 28.

The following building is certified as a place duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 85:—
Airdale college chapel, Barkerend, Yorkshire. J. R. Wagstaff, sup. registrar.

INSOLVENTS.

Brown, James, and Barrett, Robert Humphreys, Stepney, Middlesex, manufacturers of ships' controllers, Oct. 25.
Richmond, George, formerly of Rose hill, but now of Cowley, Oxfordshire, corn dealer, Oct. 27.

BANKRUPTS.

Buckley, John, Higher Compton, Lancashire, coal master, to surrender Nov. 11, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's inn fields, London, and Messrs Higginbottom and Co., Ashton-under-Lyne.
Bussey, Edward, Sheffield, broker, Nov. 7, Dec. 9: solicitors, Mr Moss, 4, Cloak lane, Queen street, Cheapside, London, and Mr J. Ryalls, Sheffield.
Cornish, Thomas, 47, Great Marlborough street, St James's, Westminster, wine merchant, Nov. 8, Dec. 9: solicitor, Mr Wright, 25, Percy street, Bedford square.
Fullford, Henry, Birmingham, draper, Nov. 9, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Burfoot, Inner Temple, London, and Mr Page, Birmingham.
Greaves, John, Sutton, Yorkshire, factor, Nov. 4, Dec. 9: solicitors, Mr Lever, 10, King's road, Bedford row, London, and Mr F. Campion, Thorne.
Lyon, William, jun., late of Cambridge, but now of Woodford, Essex, chemist, Nov. 8, Dec. 9: solicitors, Mr Nicholls, 8, Cook's court, Lincoln's inn, London, and and Mr D. Fetch, Cambridge.
Pepper, John, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, tailor, Nov. 5, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs T. and F. Edwards, Bristol.
Terry, Anthony Metheral, 23, New Broad street, City, cook, Nov. 11, Dec. 9: solicitors, Messrs Wire and Child, 9, St Swithin's lane.
Thorpe, William, Thorne, Yorkshire, scrivener, Nov. 4, Dec. 9: solicitors, Mr Bell, 36, Bedford row, London, and Mr F. H. Cartwright, Bawtry.
White, Stephen, Lamb's Conduit street, Holborn, surgeon, Nov. 8, Dec. 9: solicitor, Mr Boydell, 28, Devonshire street, Queen square.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Barr, George, Paisley, shoe and leather merchant, Nov. 1, 22.
Laird, James, Greenock, merchant, Nov. 2, 30.
M'Kenzie, Alexander, Drumheads, Forfarshire, farmer, Nov. 4, 25.
M'Lean, Andrew, Talboth wynd, Leith, basket manufacturer, Nov. 2, 28.
Miller, James, Dundee, ship owner, Nov. 3, Dec. 1.
Provan, William, Thornhill, Perthshire, tanner, Nov. 5, 26.
Russell, James, Hamilton, grocer, Nov. 3, 24.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 18, Shaw, Newgate market, City, cheesemonger—Nov. 18, Hood and Son, Cork street, Burlington gardens, tailors—Nov. 18, Roberts and Rowe, New Bridge street, Blackfriars, milliners—Nov. 25, Turpin, Wivenhoe, Essex, innkeeper—Nov. 10, Buchanan, Dursley, Gloucestershire, money scrivener.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

T. and E. Pilkinton, Market Deeping, Lincolnshire, grocers—Skey and Newstubb, Queenborough, Kent, coal merchants—Edwards and Hancock, Spittlegate, Lincolnshire, maltsters—Hoyles and Holbrook, Sneinton, near Nottingham, lace manufacturers—Frické and Turpin, Brighton, hotel keepers—Hutton and Miller, Great Scotland yard, Whitehall, wine merchants—French and Confield, 1, Suffolk street, Cambridge road, Mile end, coach builders—Stuckey and Co., Langport Eastover, Somersetshire, drapers (so far as regards J. Stuckey)—A. and E. Wilson, 86, Queen street, Cheapside, importers of Berlin wool—Wright and Co., Thorney oil mills, Iver, Buckinghamshire, seed crushers (so far as regards W. and J. Rayner)—Gaugain and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne, dealers in Berlin wool—Milroy and Hyndman, Newport, Monmouthshire, drapers—Burlingham and Everdell, Worcester, milliners—Trudell and Edwards, 46, Leadenhall street, ironmongers.

Tuesday, November 1.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnising marriages, pursuant to the act of 6 and 7 Wm IV., cap. 85:—
The congregational chapel, Hungerford, Berkshire. William Rowland, superintendent registrar.
The wesleyan association chapel, Church town, Cornwall. Wm Robert Hicks, superintendent registrar.
The independent or congregational chapel, Bakewell, Derbyshire. John Barker, superintendent registrar.

INSOLVENT.

Rayner, William, and Rayner, John, Uxbridge and Hillingdon, Middlesex, seed crushers, Nov. 1.
Rayner, William, Uxbridge, Middlesex, surgeon, Nov. 1.
Rayner, John, Uxbridge, Middlesex, chemist, Nov. 1.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

Fennell, Richard, and Fennell, Edmund, Aldermanbury Postern, City, warehousemen.

BANKRUPTS.

Fennell, Edmund and Richard, Aldermanbury Postern, City, yarn merchants, Nov. 7, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr S. P. Hitchcock, Manchester, and Messrs Johnson and Co., King's Bench walk, Temple.
France, James, now or late of Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Nov. 11, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr John Norris, Manchester, and Mr Robert Fletcher, 22, Finsbury square, London.
Fricour, Augustine, 82 and 83, St Martin's lane, hotel keeper, Nov. 11, Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr M'Duff, Castle street, Holborn,
Hopper, William, Great Queen street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, carpet warehouseman, Nov. 14, Dec. 13: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Collison, 28, Great James street.
Lawson, David, Marylebone street, Piccadilly, woolen draper, Nov. 11, Dec. 13: solicitor, Mr Charles Fiddey, 3, Paper buildings, Temple.
Smithson, Thomas, York, tobacconist, Nov. 10, Dec. 13: solicitors, Messrs Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, 7, Queen's Bench walk, Temple, London, and Mr George Leeman, York.
Starling, John Pleasance, Blakeney, Norfolk, coal merchant, Nov. 10, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr George Jay, Norwich, and Mr John Holme, 4, Raymond buildings, Gray's inn, London.
Wood, Joshua, Wood, James, Wood, Joseph, Wood, Richard, Wood, John, and Wood, Charles, Denby dale, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers, Nov. 10, Dec. 13: solicitors, Mr Jacomb, Huddersfield; Mr Wells, Bradford; and Messrs Van Sandau and Cumming, King street, Cheapside, London.

DIVIDENDS.

Nov. 22, Earle, Castle street, Long acre, black coach master—Nov. 24, Hadnutt, William street, Lambeth marsh, Surrey, carpenter—Nov. 22, Plaw, Riches court, Lime street, London, merchant—Nov. 24, Bellemois, Pomroy street, Old Kent road, manufacturing chemist—Nov. 22, Johnson, Archer street, Haymarket, sword cutler—Nov. 22, Macintosh, Haymarket, army accoutrement maker—Nov. 22, Elstob, Conduit street, Bond street, underwriter.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Dyson and Fisher, Golcar edge, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers—Swift and Waddington, Wigan, Lancashire, cabinet makers—Hince and Watkins, Corfton, Shropshire, batchers—Barton and Molyneux, Preston, Lancashire, flax spinners—Carr and Denman, Blackburn, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers—J. and R. James, West Tilbury, Essex, millers—Coventry and Bevington, 33, Clement's lane, Lombard street, City, insurance brokers—Critchley and Schwabe, Manchester, bleachers—Blackmore and Genge, Horseferry road, Limehouse, Middlesex, ship smiths—Meredith and Punnett, 6, Bloomfield street, City, architects—C. and J. Wootton, Leicester, builders—Cuff and Bacon, Freemason's tavern, Great Queen street, tavern keepers—Cockbain and Dale, Liverpool, painters—Pickersgill, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Pickersgill, jun., late of Darlington, but now of Leeds, Yorkshire, common carriers—Woodhead and Davison, Potteries, Eccleshill, Yorkshire—Woodhead and Co., Colliery and Coal Works, Beeston, near Leeds—T. and S. Reader, Foleshill, Warwickshire, millers—Kitson and Robinson, jun., 38, White street, Borough, soap boilers—Cole and Bayne, New Sneinton, Nottinghamshire, comb manufacturers—J. and A. Lindop, 19, Cannon street, city, toy and bead merchants—Rollason and Co., Birmingham, glass and china dealers.

BRITISH FUNDS.

There was a slight decline in the price of the English funds on Saturday; they have however, since nearly recovered. Money is as abundant as ever, and the rate of interest continues very easy.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
Ditto for account	93⅛	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
3 per cents. Reduced	93⅛	93	93	92⅞	93	93
3½ per cents. Reduced	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
New 3½ per cent.	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
Long Annuities	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
Bank Stock	165½	165½	166	—	—	—
India Stock	254	253	—	253	—	—
Exchequer Bills	57 pm	57 pm	60 pm	58 pm	58 pm	59 pm
India Bonds, 3 per cent.	50 pm	48 pm	50 pm	51 pm	51 pm	51 pm

SHARES.

Railways—		London and Brighton	36½
Birmingham and Derby	42	London and Croydon Trunk	9¼
Birmingham and Gloucester	40½	London and Greenwich	4¼
Blackwall	6¼	Ditto New	15
Bristol and Exeter	44½	Manchester and Birmingham	—
Cheltenham and Gt. Western	19	Manchester and Leeds	66
Eastern Counties	8¼	Midland Counties	64
Edinburgh and Glasgow	—	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	—	North Midland	61
Great Western	84	Ditto New	—
Ditto New	61⅛	South Eastern and Dover	22⅜
Ditto Fifths	—	South Western	59½
London and Birmingham	182	Ditto New	—
Ditto Quarter Shares	48		

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	113	Mexican	32½
Belgian	103⅜	Peruvian	16
Brazilian	63	Portuguese 5 per cents	37
Buenos Ayres	22	Ditto 3 per cents	22
Columbian	21	Russian	113
Danish	82½	Spanish Active	18⅛
Dutch 2½ per cents	52⅛	Ditto Passive	4
Ditto 5 per cents	100⅜	Ditto Deferred	9½

MARKETS.

GRAIN, Mark Lane, Oct. 31.

There was but a small supply of wheat from the home counties; the best runs were taken off at last week's currency, and there was a fair demand for such descriptions. For free Polish, Odessa, and Rostock red wheats a good demand at 1s. per qr advance. In bonded there was not much business done.

There was a fair supply of English barley, and a few parcels of new Scotch; the maltsters and distillers took off the best runs at last week's currency, but secondary qualities were rather cheaper.

Irish oats on Friday experienced a decline of 1s. per qr; but the trade has rallied a little to-day, with a considerable sale.

Beans without alteration. Bonded Alexandrian were offered at 18s., without finding buyers.

	s.	s.		s.	s.		s.	s.
Wheat, Red New	46	to 50	Malt, Ordinary	50	to —	Beans, Pigeon	34	to 38
Fine	50	.. 53	Pale	54	.. 58	Harrow	32	.. 34
White	48	.. 55	Peas, Hog	28	.. 30	Oats, Feed	17	.. 20
Fine	54	.. 61	Maple	30	.. 32	Fine	—	.. 22
Rye	32	.. 36	Boilers	35	.. 36	Poland	21	.. 24
Barley	22	.. 26	Beans, Ticks	27	.. 32	Potato	21	.. 24
Malting	30	to 33						

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR OCT. 28.			AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF SIX WEEKS.			DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.		
Wheat	50s.	9d.	Wheat	52s.	2d.	Wheat	18s.	0d.
Barley	28	11	Barley	28	4	Barley	9	0
Oats	18	1	Oats	18	2	Oats	8	0
Rye	32	7	Rye	30	10	Rye	10	6
Beans	32	2	Beans	32	10	Beans	10	6
Peas	33	10	Peas	33	5	Peas	9	6

SEEDS.

The transactions were unimportant, and prices nearly stationary.

Linseed, English, sowing	48s. to 56s. per qr	Coriander	10s. to 16s. pr cwt
Baltic, ditto	— .. —	Old	16 .. 18
Ditto, crushing	42 .. 45	Canary, new	67 .. 70
Mediter. and Odessa	45 .. 46	Extra	72 .. 74
Clover, English, red	— .. — per cwt.	Carraway, old	— .. —
Ditto, white	— .. —	New	42 .. 44
Flemish, red	— .. —	Mustard, brown, new	10 .. 11 pr bush.
Ditto, white	— .. —	White	10 .. 10 6
New Hamburgh, red	— .. —	Trefoil	18 .. 22
Ditto, white	— .. —	Rye grass, English	30 .. 42
Old Hamburgh, red	— .. —	Scotch	18 .. 40
Ditto, white	— .. —	Tares, winter	— .. — per qr
French, red	— .. —	New	5 .. 6 pr bush.
Ditto, white	— .. —	Rapeseed, English, new	31l. .. 33l. pr last
Hempseed, small	35 .. 38	Linseed cakes, English	10l. 0s. to 10l. 10s.
Large	46 .. 48	Foreign	7l. to 7l. 10s.
		Rapeseed cakes	5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

PROVISIONS, London, Oct. 31.

Of butter the sales have been few. The finer descriptions have better sustained their value than the middling and inferior kinds: for Carlow, 84s. to 90s.; Carrick, 83s. to 86s.; Waterford, 77s. to 82s.; Cork, 78s. to 80s.; Limerick, 72s. to 75s.; Sligo, 68s. to 70s.; Newry, 70s. to 71s. on board. Foreign—Friesland, 104s. to 106s.; Kiel, 94s. to 102s. Bacon has been in limited request. Prices have been uncertain and irregular, ranging from 46s. to 51s. Little or nothing done for immediate or forward shipment on board. In bale or tierce middles nothing of moment doing. Hams rather less in demand, and not so high in price. Lard in limited request at 62s. to 66s. per cwt. Beef and pork in free sale, for home consumption and export, at full prices.

HOPS, Borough, Oct. 31.

There is still a very heavy sale for hops, and the quotations are depressed, being lower as compared with this day week. Some difference of opinion exists as to what really are the current values, so little is doing or expected to be done until after the duty comes out.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, Smithfield, Monday, Oct. 31.

The supplies of beasts were the largest recollected at the corresponding period during the last ten years. The quality was inferior, and the effect produced upon the trade was that of extreme heaviness; and, in order to effect sales, an abatement of from 2d. to 4d. per 8lbs. was submitted to, and nearly 700 were turned out unsold at the close of the market. There was also a large supply of sheep, which were excessively dull in sale; and the rates gave way quite 2d. per 8lbs. The veal trade was very dull, and the quotations were 2d. per 8lbs. lower than on Monday last.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 10d.	to 4s. 2d.	Veal	3s.	0d.	to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	3 0	.. 4 4	Pork	4	0	.. 5 0

Head of Cattle at Smithfield.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	557	5,060	252	550
Monday	4,204	29,810	128	568

Newgate and Leadenhall Markets, Monday, Oct. 31.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior Beef	2s. 10d.	to 3s. 0d.	Inferior Mutton	3s.	4d.	to 3s. 8d.
Middling ditto	3 0	.. 3 2	Middling ditto	3	10	.. 4 0
Prime large ditto	3 2	.. 3 4	Prime ditto	4	0	.. 4 2
Prime small ditto	3 4	.. 3 6	Veal	3	4	.. 4 2
Large Pork	4 0	.. 4 6	Small Pork	4	8	.. 4 10

POTATOES, Borough, Monday, Oct. 31.

The following large supply has arrived during the past week: viz., from York, 1235 tons; Scotland, 1255; Devon, 610; Kent and Essex, 265; Guernsey and Jersey, 735; Wisbech, 240: total, 4340 tons.

York reds	50s. to 60s.	Kent, Essex, and Suffolk whites	40s. to 45s.
Scotch ditto	45 .. 50	Jersey and Guernsey ditto	35 .. 40
Devons	— .. 50	Wisbech	45 .. 50

COTTON.

There has been a good demand all the week from the trade, and speculators have also purchased to some extent; in many instances an advance of ⅛d. per lb has been obtained on low and middling qualities of American, and common Surat have also sold freely at an improvement of ⅛d. per lb. Brazil, Egyptian, and Laguayra continue heavy of sale at the reduced quotations.

WOOL, Oct. 31.

Sales have not increased this week, the manufacturers still limiting their purchases to their immediate wants. Prices may be quoted the same as last week.

Down ewes and wethers	0s. 10d.	to 0s. 10½d.	Half-bred hogs	1s.	0d.	to 1s. 0½d
Down teggs	0 11	.. 1 0	Flannel wool	0	8½	.. 1 0
Half-bred wethers	0 10	.. 0 11	Blanket wool	0	5	.. 0 7½

HAY, Smithfield, Oct. 29.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow Hay	—s.	to —s.	New Clover Hay	84s.	to	110s.
New ditto	70	.. 80	Old ditto	—	..	—
Useful old ditto	84	.. 88	Oat Straw	36	..	38
Fine Upland and Rye Grass	90	.. 92	Wheat Straw	38	..	40

COAL EXCHANGE, Oct. 31.

Stewart's, 21s. 6d.; Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Lambton's, 21s.; Belmont's, 20s. 170 fresh ships.

GROCERIES, Tuesday, Nov. 1.

TEA.—Several purchases were made in tea, and 1s. 7½d. paid for ordinary sound Congou, cash; the market is firm, and but few parcels pressing for sale.

COFFEE.—There was only a limited demand for coffee from the home trade; the parcels offered at auction went as follows: fine yellow, 96s. to 101s.; good brownish, 82s. to 85s.; good mid., 76s. 6d. to 80s.; and fine ord. brown, 70s. to 71s.

SUGAR.—The grocers were anxious to purchase, and the parcels on show were readily taken off the market at an advance on the rates of Friday of 6d. per cwt; brown and grey qualities fully sustained Friday's rates; Jamaica of fine yellow was sold at 69s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—The market is firm for Russian tallow; on the spot, for Petersburgh yellow candle, 48s. 3d. has been paid for ord., and 48s. 6d. to 48s. 9d. for new.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH EDITION OF ONE THOUSAND EACH.

Neatly bound in cloth, gilt, price £1 6s.
Royal paper, cloth, gilt, £2.

A GUIDE TO FAMILY DEVOTION; containing 730 HYMNS, 730 PRAYERS, and 730 PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE, with suitable REFLECTIONS. Also, an APPENDIX, comprising a great variety of Prayers to suit particular days, seasons, circumstances, and events of Providence. The whole arranged to form a distinct and complete Service for every Morning and Evening in the Year. By the Rev. Alexander Fletcher, Author of "Scripture History," "Lectures to Children," "Cottager's Friend," &c. Embellished with a Portrait and Fifteen Engravings.

Recommended by the following distinguished Ministes: Rev. W. B. Collyer, D.D.; Rev. J. Davies, Bristol; Rev. G. Legge, Bristol; Rev. J. Gilbert, Islington; Rev. S. Luke, Chester; Rev. G. Collison, D.D., Hackney; Rev. S. Ransom, Hackney; Rev. H. Calderwood, Kendal; and Rev. J. Sibree, Coventry.

Extract from a Letter by the Rev. J. Harris, D.D., Author of "Mammon."

"The conception and arrangement of the work are admirable; and, as far as I have had the opportunity of judging, the execution of it equals the plan. I have read various parts of it attentively; and while I have not met with anything which I could wish to have been omitted, most unfeignedly can I say that I have found much calculated to inspire and sustain devotion.

"*Epsom.* JOHN HARRIS."

"A superficial survey of it ('A Guide to Family Devotion') is sufficient to manifest that its plan is the most complete of any with which I am acquainted, embracing everything which the service of the family altar requires or admits of; while its execution is also such as to entitle it to commendation, and secure for it the circulation and use which it deserves.

"*Birmingham.* J. A. JAMES."

"I feel it right to express my opinion that the plan is excellent; and that the execution of the plan is judicious, and well adapted to its purpose, as an aid to the great duty and blessing of family, conjugal, and secret worship.

"*Homerton.* J. PYE SMITH."

"It is not till after a careful perusal that I give an opinion of Mr Fletcher's 'Guide to Family Devotion.' This I do now with great pleasure; believing it to be a work eminently calculated for beneficial circulation in Christian families, to whom I would earnestly recommend it.

"*Hackney.* F. A. COX."

"I am enabled to speak with propriety and confidence of the real worth and admirable adaptation to usefulness of your work. I have used it much in my own family, and I can truly say that as I advance it grows in my esteem. You have rendered a most important service to Christian households by your labours, and I have no doubt that its circulation will be as extensive as your most sanguine expectations could anticipate.

"*Liverpool.* THO. RAFFLES."

"On examination, I am much pleased with it ('A Guide to Family Devotion'), and feel, when I am called to leave my family, that I leave for its use a good substitute behind me. T. BINNEY.

"*Weigh House.*"

"I highly prize your volume of 'Family Devotion," and think it well adapted to secure the objects to which you aspire. The selections of scripture are judicious; the sacred songs which you have introduced are appropriate and diversified; and, as a whole, I think the work is likely to prove a valuable aid to the piety of households. JOHN CLAYTON, Jun.

"*Hackney.*"

"I consider it a vast advantage to persons who begin house-keeping, if unaccustomed to extemporaneous prayer, to have such a help to devotion as your work affords. Many, especially females, have felt considerable difficulty in conducting family worship for want of a selection of scriptures adapted to family reading: this difficulty your work meets, and cannot but be appreciated by a large class of the Christian community. The work appears to me to be executed devotionally, which, in my opinion, is a strong recommendation of its excellency. With many sincere wishes for its success,

"*Surrey Chapel House.* J. SHERMAN."

"I have been particularly pleased with the adaptation of the several hymns, portions of scripture, and prayers, to each other. The general character of the whole is excelent; and I trust the work will be found eminently useful in the promotion of domestic piety. That result will, doubtless, be esteemed by you an ample reward for the labour you must have expended.

"*York.* JAMES PARSONS."

"I regard this 'Guide' as eminently calculated to lead on to the fulfilment of that prophecy, 'Elijah shall turn the heart of the fathers to the children, lest I come and smite the earth with a curse.' Much both of the mantle and the spirit of Elijah has fallen upon the author of this timely work. ROBERT PHILIP.

"*Maberley Chapel.*"

"The evangelical strain of the prayers gives them an advantage over most other forms which have been published for families: I mean, not only the savour of evangelical feeling and motive with which they are imbued, but the frequent addresses which are intermingled to each divine person of the triune Jehovah. I trust that your labours will lead many families to a practical use and enjoyment of the glorious privileges of the gospel.

JOSIAH PRATT,
Vicar of St Stephen's, Coleman Street."

"Your volume has, to my mind, several characteristic recommendations. The addition of sacred song, and especially of scripture reading to morning and evening prayer, I regard with great satisfaction. Your scripture selection also appears to be at once judicious and comprehensive. Allow me to add, that I have been delighted to find, at whatever page of your work I have opened, a strain thoroughly evangelical. The expressions of repentance towards God, and faith in the great atonement, seem to me essential to every prayer.

"*Leeds.* JOHN ELY."

In addition to the numerous testimonials of English Ministers, nearly One Hundred of the most influential Clergymen of America—of all denominations—have testified, by letter, their high commendation of the excellence and great utility of the above Work.

London: George Virtue.

Just published,

ALMANACKS for the Year 1843.

1. The CHRISTIAN ALMANACK. With an Engraving of the New Houses of Parliament. 6d., stitched; 8d., gilt edges; 1s. 4d., half bound and interleaved.

2. The SHEET ALMANACK. Price 1d.

3. The TRACT SOCIETY PENNY ALMANACK, in a Book, royal 32mo. Price 1d.

4. The POCKET-BOOK ALMANACK. Interleaved with ruled paper, gilt edges, price 2d. Adapted for Pocket-books.

The RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, Depository, 56, Paternoster row; and sold by all Booksellers and Stationers.

HENRY VINCENT and Others on INTEMPERANCE.

Now publishing, price 1s. 6d. per Hundred, or Five for a Penny.

AN ADDRESS TO THE WORKING MEN of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and WALES. Written by HENRY VINCENT, and subscribed to by Several of the most active of the People's Friends.

"This most eloquent appeal deserves to be most extensively circulated by men of all parties. We never read anything that interested us more." — *Morning Chronicle.*

Also, price One Penny, on a broad sheet,

The MIRROR of CORRUPTION. A Large Broad-sheet, with Tables, Parliamentary Documents, Statistics, &c.; displaying the Enormous Corruptions in Church and State. By H. VINCENT and R. K. PHILP.

London: sold at 1, Shoe lane, Fleet street; and by all Booksellers.

On the 1st Nov., No. 8 of

MAINZER'S MUSICAL TIMES, and Singing Circular: a Fortnightly Journal, published on the 1st and 15th of every Month. Price 2d.; stamped Edition, 3d.

Annual Subscription, 4s. 6d. Stamped Edition, 6s. 9d.

Six Months ditto ... 2 3 Ditto ditto..... 3 5

The MUSICAL TIMES contains Original Articles on the Art in all its branches, with Criticisms of important Works bearing upon it; together with Notices of the Chief Musical Performances in London and the Provinces. It especially advocates Popular Musical Education. The rapidly increasing circulation of this Paper in all parts of the kingdom, renders it an important Advertising Medium.

A Musical Composition of some celebrated Master is presented Monthly to regular Subscribers of Six Months.

CONTENTS OF No. 8.—Musical Athenæum—Allegri—Singing for Schools—Purcell—Singing for the Million—Progress of Popular Vocal Instruction, &c.—Reviews, Miscellaneous Notices, and Advertisements.

Office, 340, Strand, London; and may be had of all News Agents and Booksellers.

CHEAP REPRINT OF DYMOND'S ESSAYS.

Just published, in One Volume royal 8vo, price 3s. 6d., originally published in Two Volumes 8vo, at £1 1s.

"To that small but increasing Number, whether in this country or elsewhere, who maintain in principle, and illustrate by their practice, the great duty of conforming to the Laws of Christian Morality, without regard to dangers or present advantages, this Work is respectfully dedicated."

The preceding is the beautiful and appropriate dedication prefixed to the following Work:—

ESSAYS on the PRINCIPLES of MORALITY, and on the PRIVATE and POLITICAL RIGHTS and OBLIGATIONS of MANKIND. By JONATHAN DYMOND, Author of "An Enquiry into the Accordancy of War with the Principles of Christianity." Fourth Edition.

The following form the Subdivisions of the Essays:—

ESSAY I.

PRINCIPLES OF MORALITY. Part I. Moral Obligation—Standard of Right and Wrong—Subordinate Standards of Right and Wrong—Collateral Observations—Scripture—The Immediate Communication of the Will of God. SUBORDINATE MEANS OF DISCOVERING THE DIVINE WILL. Part II. The Law of the Land—The Law of Nature—Utility—The Law of Nations—The Law of Honour.

ESSAY II.

PRIVATE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. Religious Obligation—Inequality of Property—Litigation—Practice—Profession—Immoral Trades—Immoral Pleasures—Duelling—Public Notoriety—Gaming—Moral Education—Amusements—Duelling.

ESSAY III.

POLITICAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. Principles of Political Truth, and of Political Rectitude—Civil Liberty—Political Liberty—Religious Liberty—Civil Obedience—Forms of Government—Political Influence—Party—Ministerial Union—British Constitution—Moral Legislation—Administration of Justice—Of the Proper Subjects of Penal Animadversion—Of the Proper Ends of Punishment—Punishment of Death—Religious Establishments—The Religious Establishments of England and Ireland—Of Legal Provision for Christian Teachers—Of Voluntary Payment, and of Unpaid Ministry—Patriotism—Slavery—War—Causes of War—Consequences of War—Lawfulness of War—Of the Probable Practical Effects of Adhering to the Moral Law in respect to War—Conclusion.

London: CHARLES GILPIN, 5, Bishopsgate without; SCOTT & BENSON, Carlisle; OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh.

THE BIRMINGHAM PEACE ASSOCIATION beg to call the attention of Peace Societies, and Persons interested in the Cause, to a Series of Handbills lately published by them, and particularly suited for distribution at Fairs, Wakes, Races, &c.

The price is 4s. per thousand. A reduction of 15 per cent will be made to parties taking 20,000.

Orders addressed to J. W. SHOWELL, at the Depository, 26, Upper Temple street, Birmingham, meet with prompt attention.

Just published, in demy 12mo, price 5s.

THE NONCONFORMIST'S SKETCH BOOK:
A Series of Views, classified in Four Groups, of a State Church and its Attendant Evils. Originally published in the *Nonconformist* newspaper, under the head of "Ecclesiastical Affairs."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"In their present form, these papers constitute a volume eminently adapted to the requirements of the present day. They are written in a style well suited to the popular mind, and leave upon an attentive reader an impression much stronger, and one of a more practical order, than is attendant on the lucubrations of less earnest minds."—*Eclectic Review.*

"Without pledging ourselves to the correctness of every proposition laid down in these articles, we can honestly recommend them as conveying a clear and logical view of the great question of church establishments—a question, the importance of which, unhappily, appears not to be understood by the great body of dissenters as such, by Christians generally, nor by the mere politician."—*Bradford Observer.*

"In no department, save one, is our contemporary so much at home, as in matters ecclesiastical. As proof of this, we have only to refer to these sketches; which for point, and pungency, and power, we can recommend to all who desire to understand the great controversy to which they refer."—*Christian Examiner.*

"The sketches are written with great vigour and talent, will be read by all dissenters, and are worthy of being read by all churchmen, who are willing to become acquainted with the arguments advanced against church establishments."—*Herts Reformer.*

"We earnestly recommend 'The Nonconformist's Sketch Book,' to a place in the domestic library of every friend to Christian freedom. As a model of English composition, it is worthy of high admiration; but we prize it more for its earnest truthfulness, its singleness of purpose, its boldness and fidelity."—*Gateshead Observer.*

"The papers are written with a great deal of vigour, with admirable perspicuity, and with earnest devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty; and, although in the detached form of newspaper articles, they present a popular and complete view of the principles of dissent, divested of those technicalities and that theological phraseology which are so repulsive in the old nonconformist manuals."—*Hull Rockingham.*

"The book is what it purports to be—a Sketch Book. It is a series of brilliant, graphic outlines, rather than of carefully finished pictures. It is in a [illegible] of view, what Retsch's outlines are in an artistic. A subject is dashed off in a few lines; but how graphic! Every touch tells. There is not a superfluous word. Every stroke of the graver is clear, forcible, and brilliant. We feel justified in cordially recommending these sketches to the careful study of our readers, as containing matter of the deepest interest and importance to all classes of the community, involving, as they do, the great questions of social, political, and religious progress."—*Leeds Times.*

"Without agreeing with all, or even a great deal which is advanced in the "Sketch Book," we are nevertheless bound to say that all who admire English composition, a bold, nervous style, and unflinching devotion to the great cause whose interest is advocated, cannot but speak favourably of the work. Its honesty, too, all must admire; there is no shuffling, no equivocating, no toying with expediency, but a constant, persevering, untiring contention for that which the writer believes to be the truth; and in pursuing his object he is apparently wholly unconcerned whether he displeases friend or foe."—*Worcester Chronicle.*

"We cordially and strongly recommend the volume to the consideration of our readers, both political and religious. The injuries a state church inflicts upon a community are threefold—moral, political, and religious—and no denunciations of the atrocious system can be too forcibly expressed."—*Aylesbury News.*

"The Sketches are productions of a masculine mind—they are of a popular cast, and distinctly bring out to view evils resulting from the union of church and state, which many of the admirers of that union have never suspected to result therefrom; and which many of those admirers, if they were brought to see them, as they are here proved to exist, would justly deprecate. The destinies of our beloved country, and the interests of Christianity, are deeply involved in the questions to which we have been referring."—*Wesleyan Methodist Association Magazine.*

"To prepare for this consummation (the triumph of the voluntary principle)—for this open conflict of antagonistic principles—is the object of the author of the 'Sketch Book;' and admirably has he succeeded. There is no man who is not interested in the result of such a contest; and there are none, therefore, who might not peruse this work with advantage. But to every professed dissenter we especially commend it, that he may take an enlightened view of his position, and of the weighty obligations arising out of it."—*Leicestershire Mercury.*

"The articles have been collected and republished in a neat and cheap volume, in which form they will be added to the libraries, even of those who, like ourselves, differ with the writer in his conclusions, for the sake of the arguments, which are the best ever yet advanced on his side of the question, as well for the energy of the style, which is without equal for massive power in the whole range of contemporary literature."—*Somerset Gazette.*

London: Nonconformist Office, 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 1, Princes street, Bank, Loudon. Empowered by special Act of Parliment, 4 Vic., c. 9.

DIRECTORS.

William Bardgett, Esq.	Robert Eglinton, Esq.
Samuel Bevington, Esq.	Erasmus Rt Foster, Esq.
Wm Fechney Black, Esq.	Alex. Robert Irvine, Esq.
John Brightman, Esq.	Peter Morrison, Esq.
George Cohen, Esq.	Henry Lewis Smale, Esq.
Millis Coventry, Esq.	Thomas Teed, Esq.
John Drewett, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

J. B. Bevington, Esq.—F. P. Cockerill, Esq.—J. D. Dow, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER.

John Clendinning, M.D., F.R.S., 16, Wimpole street, Cavendish square.

STANDING COUNSEL.

The Hon. John Ashley, New square, Lincoln's inn. Mr Serjeant Murphy, M.P., Temple.

SOLICITOR.

William Bevan, Esq., Old Jewry.

BANKERS.

Messrs Drewett and Fowler, Princes street, Bank.

This Institution is empowered by a special Act of Parliament, and is so constituted as to afford the benefits of Life Assurance in their fullest extent to Policyholders, and to present greater facilities and accommodation than are usually offered by other Companies. The decided superiority of its plan, and its claim to public preference and support, have been proved incontestibly by its extraordinary and unprecedented success.

Assurances may either be effected by Parties on their own Lives, or by Parties interested therein on the Lives of others.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life is to create at once a Property in Reversion, which can by no other means be realised. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who, by the payment of £5 3s. 4d. to the Britannia Life Assurance Company, can become at once possessed of a bequeathable property amounting to £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of EIGHT SHILLINGS weekly in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such indeed as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realise a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'Clock.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained at the Office.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director.

SAINT ANDREW'S, HOLBORN.—TITHES.

AT a MEETING of the Inhabitant Householders of the Parish of St Andrew, Holborn, held at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton buildings, Holborn, on Monday, Oct. 24, 1842;

THOMAS WAKLEY, Esq., M.P., in the Chair;

It was resolved—

"That this Meeting views with deep regret the course pursued by the Rev. John Travers Robinson, M.A., the Rector of the said parish, in having filed separate bills in Chancery against Fourteen of his parishioners for trifling amounts of Tithe due to him, notwithstanding the provisions of the Act of Parliament 5th and 6th William IV., c. 74, which gives an incumbent a cheap and summary remedy for the recovery of all tithes under £10 in amount, to which remedy such incumbent is restricted, unless his title to the tithes claimed shall be *bond fide* in question; and the parishioners now assembled hereby record their disapprobation of such conduct of the said Rector.

"That the provisions of the Act of Parliament referred to in the preceding resolution, and the Acts therein recited, being intended for the benefit of persons who conscientiously object to the payment of tithes, and also to prevent litigation and expense in their recovery, and it being notorious that a party to a suit in Chancery, although successful, is burdened with heavy expenses which he cannot recover from the losing party, so much so that Mr Pemberton, eminent counsel, from his place in Parliament is reported to have said, 'As a general rule it is not a wise thing to commence a suit in equity for a matter involving less than £1000,' (most of these suits of the said Rector instituted to recover sums varying from 10s. to 30s.,) this Meeting deeply sympathise with the defendants to the suits instituted by the said Rector, and hereby pledge themselves to render the said defendants all possible assistance (consistent with law) in defeating the said suits, and holding the defendants harmless from the expenses thereof.

"That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution, a public subscription be raised by the inhabitants of this parish and others, and that these resolutions be printed in the *Times* and *Morning Chronicle* newspapers, and also in the *Patriot* and *Nonconformist*.

"That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair."

WM CHAPMAN, 90, Queen street, Cheapside,
Oct. 24, 1842. Solicitor for the Defendants.

N.B. In pursuance of the above resolutions, subscriptions will be received by Mr Z. T. Purday, music publisher, 45, High Holborn; Mr T. M. Chapman, grocer, 13, Gray's inn lane; and Mr Powell, grocer, 56, Feather lane, Holborn.

Printed and Published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane Court, Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, in the City of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No, 76, York Road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 2nd of NOVEMBER, 1842.